

193

THE
TIMES AND REGISTER.

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.
Published under the auspices of the American Medical Press Association.

WILLIAM F. WAUGH, A.M., M.D., Managing Editor.

Vol. XXIII. No. 10. } NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891. { Yearly Subscription \$3.00,
Whole No. 678. } in advance.
Single Numbers 10 cents.

LANOLINE LIEBREICH.

PATENTED.

The New Base for Salves and Ointments, is of White Color and Perfectly Odorless for Burns, Wounds and all Skin Diseases. Has Valuable Antiseptic Properties.

Anhydrous Lanoline, Toilet Lanoline in Tubes, Lanoline Soap, Lanoline Cold Cream and Lanoline Pomade.

MANUFACTURED BY

Messrs. Benno-Jaffe & Darmstædter, Martinikenfelde, Germany.

J. MOVIUS & SON, New York,

Successors to LUTZ & MOVIUS.

SOLE LICENSEES FOR U. S.

Please mention The Times and Register.

EMERGENCY CASE.

THIS NOTICE WILL INTEREST YOU!

If you are unacquainted with the merits of our preparations, for \$3.00 we will furnish you with a handsome double morocco Pocket Case, containing 24 two-drachm vials, filled with the following complete assortment of Tablets and Triturates:

Tr. Aconite, $\frac{1}{2}$ minim.
Tr. Belladonna, 2 minim.
Nitro Glycerine Comp. (M. & Co.'s.)
Cascara Com. (M. & Co.'s.)
Ammon Mur. Comp.
Calomel, 1-10 grain.
Calomel, 2 grains.
Calomel, Ipecac and Soda Bi-Carb, No. 1.
Dover's Powder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Fever, (Dr. T. G. Davis.)
Hydrarg. Iodide Virid, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Iron, Arsenic and Strychnia.



Hypophos, Quinia Comp. Creasote.
Acetanilid, 2 grains.
Morphia Sulph., 1-6 grain.
Zinc Sulpho-carb., 1 grain.
Acid Arsenious, 1-60 grain.
Acetanilid Comp. (M. & Co.'s.)
Bismuthet Cerii Oxalat.
Kermes Mineral Comp.
Paregoric, 10 minim.
Strychnia, 1-60 grain.
Quinia Sulph., 1 grain.
Corros. Sublimate, 1-40 grain.

No. 2. Size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price, \$3.00.

This Being a Special Offer we Reserve Right to Cancel Same Without Notice.

We would call especial attention to our Tablets Hypophos, Quinia Comp. Cum Creasote, which are superior to syrups and solutions, owing to absence of sugar and free acid. Send for samples.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST.

H. K. MULFORD & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

FACTORS OF COMPRESSED GOODS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Published by the Medical Press Company, Limited, 1725 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Agents in Paris: E. Besnee, 19 Rue Vaneau. Entered at the Philadelphia Post Office as second-class mail matter.



The Recommendations and Theories of Professors Von Pettenkofer, Parkes, Buck and Krieger are considered in this Wear.

The results in medical practice since 1884, verifying in every particular the efficacy thereof as a Therapeutic and Prophylactic agent.

Indicated in the treatment of PHTHISIS, RHEUMATISM, and NEPHRITIS, and as a GENERAL PROPHYLACTIC.

"CURABILITY AND TREATMENT OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION." By J. W. PRICE, M. D. Address before Almira Academy of Medicine, July, 1887.

The dress of the consumptive patient should be adapted to equalize the temperature of the body, so loose that it interferes in no way with the natural functions. The underclothing should be woollen, either lamb's wool or flannel. After an extended observation of the benefits derived from the "Jaros Hygienic Underclothing"—a wool fleece knit material of graded weights, adapted to the season, I believe it to be the best protective device yet known for these patients.

They are excellent non-conductors of changes of the temperature, and at the same time absorb cutaneous moisture—two most important qualities.

"BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND ALLIED AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS." By C. W. PURDY, M.D., Professor of Genito-Urinary and Renal Diseases, Chicago Polyclinic; Honorary Fellow Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, etc. See Chapter I, Albuminuria, pages 54 and 55.

The possibility of protecting the skin against rapid changes of temperature and humidity is verified, and contained also in Medical Reports and Treatise.

Treatise, eighty pages, cloth bound, with detailed description, will be mailed to physicians gratuitously on application.

JAROS HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR CO., 831 Broadway, New York.

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known over 50 years for "General Excellence."

H. PLANTEN & SON (Established 1836), NEW YORK.

SOFT and HARD CAPSULES Filled of all Kinds.

9 Sizes: 3, 5, 10 and 15 Min., and 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 15 Gram.

Specialties: SANDAL, COMPOUND SANDAL, TEREBENE, APIOL, ETC.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes; Liquids, 8 Sizes; Rectal, 3 Sizes; Vaginal, 9 Sizes; Horses and Cattle, 6 Sizes; Veterinary Rectal, 3 Sizes.

Capsules for Mechanical Purposes.

PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES HAVE A WORLD REPUTATION FOR RELIABILITY.

Special Recipes Capsuled. New kinds constantly added.

Send for Formula Lists of over 250 kinds.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Samples and Formula Lists Free.

PRIVATE SANITARIUM.

For Medical and Surgical treatment of Dis-eases of Women

DR. E. E. MONTGOMERY,
1818 Arch St., Phila.

Alcohol and Opium Cases.

Private Apartments in the homes of physicians (but one case in each) with every convenience, and all modern appliances for treatment. Strict privacy guaranteed. Skilled attendance. Address,

WILLIAM F. WAUGH, M.D.,
1725 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1849.

D. W. KOLBE & SON,

Surgical, Orthopaedical

and Artificial Appliances,

1207 Arch St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Apparatus for Paralysis,
Knock-knee, Club-foot,
Hip Disease, etc.
Send for Catalogues and
Measurement Blanks.

KOLBE'S APPARATUS

FOR ANCHYLOSIS

PHYSICIANS:

Are you in need of anything, if so write to
THE PHYSICIANS SUPPLY CO.

HALL'S Differential Diagnosis

AT HALF PRICE
TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

ONLY
ONE + DOLLAR.

A few left. Now is your time to send
your order. Address

George Keil, Publisher,
1715 Willington street.

DOCTOR:

Carbonic acid escapes as soon as the corks are removed from bottles containing Mineral Waters, and its restraining influence on germ growth and rapid contamination of the water is lost. The remainder, after the first draught, must be thrown away, or water more or less unfit for use be drank. These two alternatives are avoided by prescribing our

G. E. Mineral Water Salts,

which we guarantee to be chemically pure, and exact combinations of the solids contained in water of like name. By adding these salts to fresh water the quantity needed may be prepared as desired, securing a

PURER,

CLEANER,

MORE ECONOMICAL,

MORE CONVENIENT

draught of Mineral Water than can otherwise be obtained, absent from the Springs. Also, and not less important, we have completely disguised the bitter, nauseous taste, inherent to these valuable remedies, without impairing their efficiency.

We prepare a full line of G. E. Mineral Water Salts, which may be ordered of any druggist. Ordered in pound bottles, (equal to about eight quarts of water of like name) the cost to the consumer is less than of the bottled water.

W. T. Thackeray & Co.,

Gen'l Agents, H. K. Mulford & Co., Chemists,
Cor. Market and 18th Sts., Philadelphia.

Blue Mountain House, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

↪ New and Elegant Summer Resort. ↪

NEAR THE SUMMIT OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS.

COMMANDING A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF

! Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys. !

No Malaria.

No Mosquitoes.

Always Cool.

Situation Unsurpassed.

SINCE the Opening Season of the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE (June, 1885), it has met with continuous success and prosperity, and the management hopes for the same encouragement during the present season. It will be open for the reception of guests, June 24, and is within easy reach of Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

The largely increased patronage has necessitated extensive improvements, and it now has a capacity for the accommodation of 400 guests. Modern improvements and conveniences have been brought into requisition, with special regard to ensure the health, comfort and safety of all.

The House is furnished in the most luxurious manner throughout, has large rooms, en suite or single, with commodious closets and wardrobes, electric bells, elevators, steam heaters, hot and cold baths, gas, steam laundry, stand pipes with hose at various points on each floor.

All its appointments are first-class, and its cuisine and service second to none in the United States or elsewhere. The sanitary arrangements have been carefully planned and constructed. Resident physician, express, telegraph and post-office.

Pure soft mountain spring water in abundance. Tennis, croquet and archery grounds. Extensive lawns, handsomely laid out in walks, terrace, etc. Livery stable. Beautiful scenery in every direction. Well-graded roads and drives to Mt. Quirauk, High Rock, Pen Mar, and other famous points of interest, which are in the immediate vicinity.

The table will be furnished with the best the city markets afford, and daily supplied with fresh vegetables from the fertile Cumberland Valley, and with fresh milk from the model dairy farm of Mr. G. S. Haines.

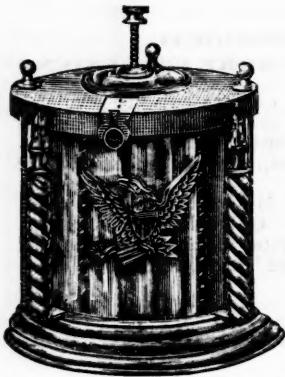
THE CARROLLTON,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Blue Mountain Orchestra will
furnish music during the season.
Season, June 24 to September 30.

J. P. SHANNON,
MANAGER.

Notes and Items.

MEDICAL CONGRESS AT JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL.—That will be a delightful visit, the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons to meet at Washington shortly. They will be invited to pay a visit to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore. Dr. Billings, the President of the Congress, superintended its medical and surgical architecture, and, as a result of his labors, he can point to what is probably the best-equipped hospital in the world. It had not been opened when the Congress met three years ago, but it is now engaged in its magnificent work. Those accepting the invitation will find the B. & O. the most convenient route between Washington and Baltimore, with direct street car connections at Camden station, Baltimore, for the hospital.



THE Electric Lighter is a complete battery, occupying only a space of six inches. It may be used as a Medical and Call Bell as well as an Electric Lighter. The price is only \$5.00.

BARR ELECTRIC M'FG Co.,
17 and 19 Broadway, N. Y.

(See ad.)

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

Stands at the Head. It Leads. Others Follow.



The Best, Safest and Easiest Truss to Fit and Wear is the **CHAMPION TRUSS.** Manufacturers of Genuine Hard Rubber and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Bandages for Crutches. Importers and Jobbers of ENGLISH DRESSED CHAMOIS SKIN. Philadelphia Truss Co., 610 Locust St. Phila., Pa. or Sale by all Leading Drug and Surgical Instrument Houses throughout the United States. Price List and Catalogue on application.

DR. MASSEY'S PRIVATE SANATORIUM.

Presenting the comforts of an elegant private residence, this institution is specially equipped for the use of electricity and allied remedial measures in the diseases of women and in diseases of the nervous system. For particulars address, G. BETTON MASSEY, M.D., 212 S. Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.

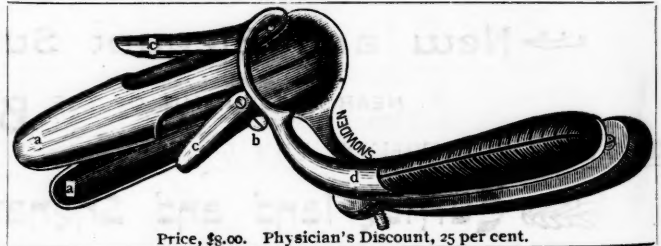
LOCATION WANTED.

CAN you direct me to a good location now open for a physician; or to an established physician who wants a partner or assistant?
J. E. M.
Care of THE TIMES AND REGISTER.

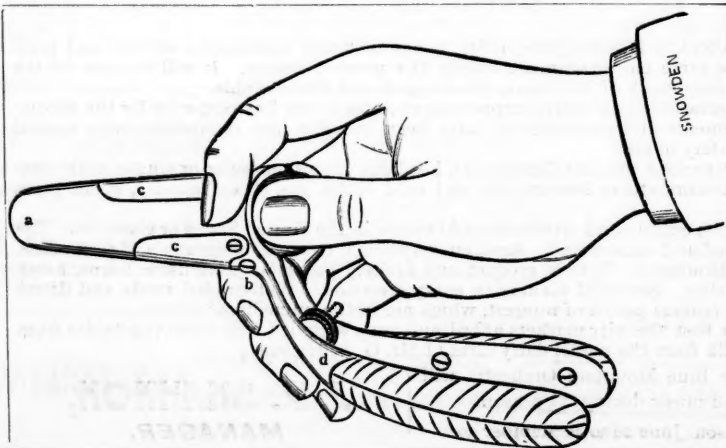
A NEW ANO-RECTAL SPECULUM.

By ROBERT W. MARTIN, M. D., PHILADELPHIA.
(The Times and Register, October 5, 1889.)

"The instrument is practically a bivalve speculum, giving the needed power of distension of the lower part of the rectal pouch, fitted with two very much shorter supplementary valves, which act effectively as retainers of the intra-anal folds, and prevent the rectal growths and folds from crowding into and blocking up the outer opening, thus giving a clear field of vision, and exposing the largest possible surface to view."



Price, \$8.00. Physician's Discount, 25 per cent.



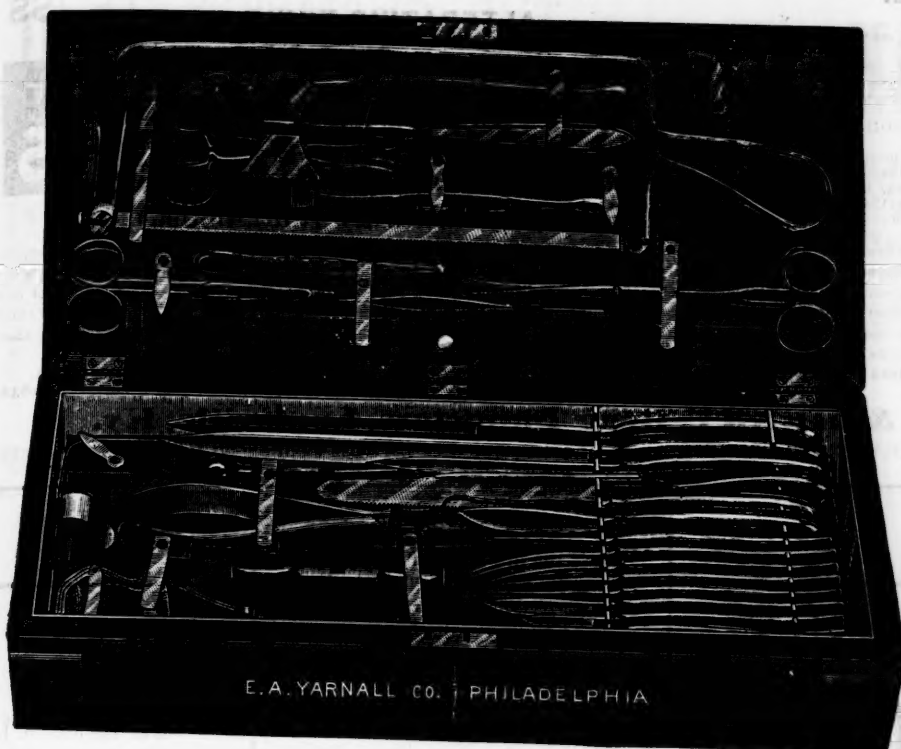
William Snowden,

MANUFACTURER OF

Surgical Instruments and
Appliances.

121 S. Eleventh Street,
Philadelphia.

Send postal for new circulars.



E. A. YARNALL CO. PHILADELPHIA

A NEW LINE OF ASEPTIC OPERATING CASES.

—□—
No. 4
CONTAINS
21 INSTRUMENTS.
PRICE, \$25.00.

—□—
No. 15
CONTAINS
26 INSTRUMENTS.
PRICE, \$48.00.

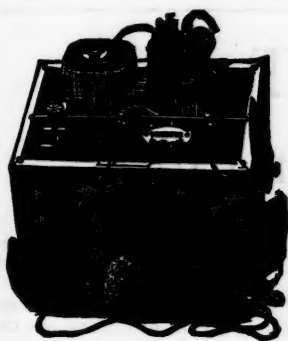
—□—
No. 16
(SEE CUT.)
CONTAINS
41 INSTRUMENTS.
PRICE, \$70.00.

—□—
All Hardwood Cases with
Movable Metal Racks.

E. A. YARNALL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1020 Walnut street, Philadelphia.



SUPERIOR
Electro-Medical Apparatus.
Highest awards wherever exhibited in competition.

SEND FOR Abstract on Bipolar
Paradization, mailed free if you
mention The Times and Register.

ADDRESS,
JEROME KIDDER MFG. CO.,
820 Broadway, N. Y.
Liberal discount to Physicians.

WALNUT LODGE HOSPITAL

Hartford, Conn.

Organised in 1880 for the special medical treatment of
ALCOHOL AND OPIUM INEBRIATES.

Elegantly situated in the suburbs of the city, with every appointment and appliance for the treatment of this class of cases, including Turkish, Russian, Roman, Saline and Medicated Baths. Each case comes under the direct personal care of the physician. Experience shows that a large proportion of these cases are curable, and all are benefited by the application of exact hygienic and scientific measures. This institution is founded on the well-recognized fact that Inebriety is a disease, and curable, and all these cases require rest, change of thought and living, in the best surroundings, together with every means known to science and experience to bring about this result. Only a limited number of cases is received. Applications and all inquiries should be addressed

T. D. CROTHERS, M.D.,
Sup't Walnut Lodge, Hartford, Conn.

GRIFFITH & CO.'S COMPOUND MIXTURE OF GUAIAC, STILLINGIA, ETC.

After ten years of thorough trial, is now considered by physicians to be the standard remedy

FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, AND KINDRED COMPLAINTS.

TO PHYSICIANS.—Gentlemen: We would respectfully draw your attention to our Compound Mixture of Guaiac, Stillingia, etc. This preparation has been in constant use by many prominent practitioners of medicine for several years, and its beneficial results in the treatment of the diseases indicated, including Syphilitic troubles, have been fully established. When ordering this preparation, in order to avoid delay or misunderstanding, physicians will please specify "GRIFFITH & CO.'S" or physicians in the city can send their patients direct to our pharmacies, at No. 67 Third Ave., cor. 11th St., or 2241 Third Ave., cor. 122d St., New York, where, at any time, further information will be cheerfully furnished. Out of town physicians can order through their druggists or direct from us. We have hundreds of testimonials from prominent physicians who have prescribed and personally used this mixture. It is manufactured for PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS only. Always specify GRIFFITH & Co.'s. If you have an obstinate case of Rheumatism under treatment, inclose one dollar and receive, by express, a regular size bottle, or we will send, upon request, a sample bottle, providing you will pay express charges. Wholesale Price List—8-ounce size, \$10.50 per dozen; 16-ounce size, \$20.00 per dozen. In lots of one dozen and upwards, we prepay express charges to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. (Do not overlook this offer, for you may be pleased, and possibly surprised at the result, for the general verdict of the profession is that if this remedy fails to act it is a difficult matter to find anything that will.)

P. S.—The advertising of this article is confined strictly to Medical Journals

Very respectfully,

GRIFFITH & CO., CHEMISTS AND PHARMACISTS, { **67 Third Ave., cor. 11th St., NEW YORK.**
2241 Third Ave., cor. 122d St.,

Carried in stock by the principal Wholesale Druggists in the U. S.

FORMULA.

Each fluid drachm contains:
PORTO-CHLORIDE IRON, one-eighth grain.

BICHLORIDE MERCURY, one hundred and twenty-eighth grain.

CHLORIDE ARSENIC, one two hundred and eightieth grain.

With CALISAYA ALKALOIDS and AROMATICS.

INDICATIONS.—Anemia from any cause, Struma, latent Syphilis, General Debility, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Constipation, Chlorosis, Chorea, Chronic Uterine, Pelvic, Zymotic and Dermatological Diseases.

DOSE.—One or two fluid drachms three or more times a day, as directed by the physician. The prescribed dose gives prompt action, produces a feeling of buoyancy, stimulating the appetite and the digestion, promoting assimilation, is very pleasant to the taste, assimilated by the most delicate stomach, does not constipate, nor color the teeth, and is harmless under prolonged use; this preparation has stood the test of time and experience, is uniform, unalterable, economical, and can be relied upon to produce results. ITS USE IS INDICATED IN A WIDE RANGE OF DISEASES. Where a more specific alterative is needed, other than increasing the dose or bichloride mercury, the physician may add without reservation any of the soluble salts of iodine or its compounds. Dispensed in twelve ounce bottles; price, \$1.00.

The Formula of this Compound will immediately suggest itself to the thoughtful Physician. ESTD. 1832.

RENZ & HENRY, Drug Importers, Louisville, Ky.

TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING JOBBERS.

Please mention THE TIMES AND REGISTER.

"A true scholar never ceases to learn."—HOGARTH.

ALTERATIVE TONIC.

ELIXIR OF THREE CHLORIDES

(FERRI, HYDRARG ET ARSENICUM.)

DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS

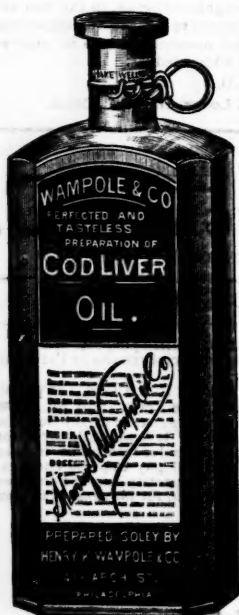
"KUMYSS is, among the Nomads, the drink of all children, from the suckling upwards; the refreshment of the old and sick, the nourishment and greatest luxury of every one."—DR. N. F. DAHL's report to the Russian Government, 1840.

I WOULD also allude to cases of diarrhoea and vomiting, and of indigestion dependent on nervous disturbances during the later months of pregnancy. I had two cases during the past summer, both were rapidly declining in strength; they failed to be benefited by remedies suggested by other physicians, as well as myself, until they were placed on KUMYSS, when the improvement was rapid and permanent. Very truly yours,
ARCH M. CAMPBELL, M.D.

Farms and Laboratory,

MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of Cod-Liver Oil.



Combined with Extract of Malt, Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark and Syrup Hypophosphites Compound (containing Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, Quinine, and Strychnia).

Containing the curative agents from 25 per cent. Pure Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil. Rendered pleasant and agreeable by the addition of choice Aromatics. For full directions, see circular surrounding bottle.

We invite your attention to the "fac simile" of an Analysis made by Charles M. Cresson, M.D., certifying to the value and efficacy of this Preparation, and which we have printed on the back of our circular.

NUTRITIVE. TONIC. STIMULANT.

Put up in 16-ounce bottles, full measure, \$8.00 per dozen, net.

Put up in 5-pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle. 5-pint bottles, each \$3.00, net.

Wampole's Concentrated Extract of Malt	• • •	\$2.00 per doz.
" Syrup Hypophosphites Compound	• • •	\$3.50 per 5-pint bottle.
" Hydriodic Acid	• • •	\$8.00 per doz. in lb. bottles.
" Granular Effervescent Salts.		

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

(Please mention The Times and Register)

418 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

410 East Twenty-sixth St., opp. Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR, 1891-'92.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

REV. HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, D.D., Chancellor of the University.

CHARLES INSLEE PARDEE, M.D., Dean of the Faculty; Professor of Otolaryngology.

ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine; Physician to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Diseases of the Nervous System; Physician to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. MECKLENBURG POLK, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology; Physician to Bellevue Hospital, and to Emergency Lying-in Hospital.

LEWIS A. STIMSON, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Surgeon to Bellevue and New York Hospitals.

RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Physics and Hygiene.

W. GILMAN THOMPSON, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Physician to Presbyterian and New York Hospitals.

GEO. WOOLSEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY P. LOOMIS, M.D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

STEPHEN SMITH, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery; Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital.

A. E. MACDONALD, LL.B., M.D., Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Psychological Medicine; General Superintendent of the New York City Asylums for the Insane.

CHARLES STEDMAN BULL, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology; Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The collegiate year consists of a **SPRING TERM**, which began March 25, 1891, and ended June 1, 1891, and a **WINTER TERM** which begins Wednesday, September 23, 1891, and ends March 31, 1892. An obligatory three years graded course has recently been established.

The **FIRST YEAR** comprises recitations in the primary subjects, dissection, laboratory work, urine analysis, etc.

The **SECOND YEAR** comprises lectures in the primary branches, recitations, laboratory work, and clinics in general medicines and surgery.

The **THIRD YEAR** comprises lectures in the practical branches, clinics in general and special subjects and instructions by Sections at the bedside in the wards of Bellevue Hospital, and attendance upon obstetric cases in out-door practice.

The ample Laboratory, Dispensary and Hospital facilities at the disposal of the College enable the Faculty to offer to each student unusual advantages for practical work and bedside instruction.

FEES.

Four course of Lectures,	\$150 00
Matriculation,	5 00
Demonstrator's Fee, including material for dissection,	10 00
Final Examination Fee,	30 00

For further particulars and circulars address the Dean,

PROF. CHAS. INSLEE PARDEE, M.D.,

University Medical College, 410 East 26th St., New York City.

THE FLESH OF ALL INFANTS
REARED ON Lacto-Preparata



IS FIRM AND SOLID.
THIS IS A SPECIMEN.

The following fac-simile is a sample of hundreds of communications which we are continually receiving from the Medical Profession in regard to the value of **LACTO-PREPARATA** in Infant Feeding.

WE DO NOT SOLICIT TESTIMONIALS, NOR PUBLISH THEM WITHOUT PERMISSION.

Kansas City Mo. June 8th 1897
Reed & Carnrick
New York

I have just received your samples of Lacto-Preparata. Would take pleasure in saying that it is no stranger to me. On the 4th inst. I reported to our Dist. Med. Society here two cases of very young infants who had Cholera infantum produced mainly by their mother's milk being unfit. They were in the last stage of prostration. In articles-mortis nearly I put them on R. & C's Lacto-Preparata, and forbid any more mother's milk. They both recovered speedily. I regard L. & P. as the insurance of all young baby food. I thank you for getting it up. Five years ago those children would have gone where all have to go soon.

Very truly

B. J. Records M.D.

REED & CARNRICK,

Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

—SYRUP OF FIGS—

—(SYR. FICI CAL.)—

In order to meet the almost universal demand for a safe, reliable and elegant liquid laxative, the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

OF

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., - LOUISVILLE, KY., - NEW YORK, N. Y.,

is utilizing the delicious blue Fig of California in the preparation of

—SYRUP OF FIGS, —

an agreeable and effective laxative or purgative, according to the dose and manner of administration.

SYRUP OF FIGS is delightful to the taste, and may be taken by every one, from infancy to old age.

SYRUP OF FIGS does not debilitate, and is perfectly safe.

THE DOSE

As a purgative, for an adult, is from one-half to one tablespoonful, and may be repeated in six hours if required. As a laxative, one or two teaspoonfuls may be given at bed-time or before breakfast.

For children the dose may be regulated according to age and desired effect.

SYRUP

—OF—

* FIGS

Is recommended and prescribed by prominent physicians in all sections of the United States, and gives general satisfaction.

In addition to the blue Figs of California, we use the juice of true Alexandria Senna, representing the laxative and purgative principles without its griping properties, also pure white sugar and an excellent combination of carminative aromatics.

Devoting our entire attention to the manufacture of Syrup of Figs after a thorough study of the results to be accomplished and of the best methods to produce a perfect laxative, and with complete manufacturing facilities especially adapted to the purpose, we are enabled to offer to the medical profession, in Syrup of Figs, a laxative which, though simple in itself, has not been produced in all its excellence by other parties, and we believe and trust that physicians will not permit imitations to be used when they prescribe Syrup of Figs (Syr. Fici Cal.).

SYRUP OF FIGS

IS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

California Fig Syrup Company,

OF

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., - LOUISVILLE, KY., - NEW YORK, N. Y.

It is sold to the drug trade in bottles of two sizes only: the smaller bottles containing full four ounces and the large size about ten ounces.

Cholera Infantum

We respectfully call the attention of the Medical Profession to the great value of

NESTLÉ'S FOOD AS A DIET

in connection with the successful treatment of Cholera Infantum. It is considered indispensable in this connection by such authorities as Prof W. O. Leube, Sydney Ringer, J Lewis Smith, Prof. Henoch, C F. H. Routh, and many others.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT VEVEY SWITZERLAND.

THOS. LEEMING & CO., New York, Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

LONDON. PARIS. BERLIN VIENNA. SYDNEY. CALCUTTA. HONG KONG. MONTREAL.

THE CARL L. JENSEN "CRYSTAL" PEPSIN WILL CONTINUE TO BE PRESCRIBED.

WHY?

BECAUSE 1ST. JENSEN'S PEPSIN being the original scale or crystal form, is the oldest, and therefore has lived through the severest tests, both chemical and clinical, and

2D It stands to-day without a successful rival in the essential points of a perfect Pepsin.

3D. It is quickly soluble in water without addition of any acid, and therefore instantly begins its work in the stomach—a very important quality in critical cases.

4TH. Being soluble it can be administered in solution with other soluble compatible remedies.

5TH. The alleged superiority as to keeping qualities of their pepsins, pointed out by would-be rivals, exist only in print—some who claim their pepsins to be non-hygroscopic and odorless, do not adhere to statements of facts.

6TH. JENSEN'S PEPSIN is entitled to its well-earned reputation—established by actual and long use and not by florid advertisements.

7TH. It never loses its digestive power under ordinary care.

8TH. Its high standard never varies.

9TH. JENSEN'S PEPSIN will continue to be the leading pepsin, as it always has been.

Samples promptly forwarded Postpaid.

CARL L. JENSEN COMPANY,
100 MAIDEN LANE, - - - - NEW YORK.

The Times and Register.

Vol. XXIII, No. 10.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891.

Whole No. 678.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.		PAGE			PAGE			PAGE
THE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN IN LITERATURE. By Ress R. Bunting, M.D., Philadelphia		173	Chancroids and Ulcerations. <i>The World</i>		137	Thermometry in Diagnostic Relation to Ear Disease. <i>Ryerson</i>		189
CHLORALISM. By J. B. Mattison, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.		183	Alcohol in Erysipela. <i>Stembarth</i>		15	The Dry Method of Treating Wounds. <i>Wyman</i>		189
EDITORIALS.			Pigmentations of Pregnancy. <i>Journal de Med. de Paris</i>		187	Fuchsin in Diseases of the Throat. <i>Bogroff</i>		189
THE NEW MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL RECITATIONS & LECTURES		185	Sunflower for Asthma. <i>Waugh</i>		188	Symmetrical Gangrene Following Influenza. <i>Higbet</i>		190
ANNOTATIONS.			Abortive Treatment of Herpes. <i>Leloir</i>		188	Inguinal Colotomy. <i>Landow</i>		190
Louisville		186	Bananas in Chronic Bronchitis. <i>New York Medical Record</i>		188	Getting Even With a Tape worm. <i>New England Medical Monthly</i>		190
Consumption		186	Quick Action of Drugs. <i>Medical World</i>		188	On Taking Fluid With Meals. <i>Med. Press and Cir.</i>		190
THE MEDICAL DIGEST.			Pelvic Pain. <i>Chéron</i>		188	MEDICAL NEWS AND MISCELLANY.		191
Use of Caffeine. <i>De Gempt</i>		184	Aristol in the Treatment of Fissured Nipples Occurring During Lactation. <i>Vinay</i>		188	ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE		192
Rhinoscleroma. <i>Kaposi and Hebra</i>		184	Dentistry and Syphilis. <i>Bulkley</i>		188	NOTES AND ITEMS		iv, xli
			Another Death from Chloroform. <i>Hospital Gazette</i>		188			
			Dental Asepsis. <i>Med. Press and Cir.</i>		188			
			Treatment of "Red Nose." <i>Unna</i>		189			
			Iodophenin: A New Antiseptic. <i>Scholvien</i>		189			

Original Articles.

THE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN IN LITERATURE.¹

BY RESS R. BUNTING, M.D.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE principal object in selecting the subject of our address this evening is to call attention to the fact, that although the United States possesses a greater number of medical men in proportion to its population than any other country in the world, and that abroad and even at home our profession is not popularly regarded as particularly well educated, yet we hope to be able to show by the number of our craft who have cultivated "literature as a recreation," that the American physician is not the uncultivated man he is frequently represented to be.

In Europe, for years, many medical men have been known to posterity almost solely by their literary efforts—as far back as the tenth century we find a Hebrew physician in Moorish, Spain, Juda Ha Levi, distinguished as a poet. A quatrain from one of his poems we give as an illustration of the delicate work both of the author and translator, Dr. S. Solis-Cohen:

Love came, I took him on my knee—
He stood tiptoe mine eyes to see;
He kissed mine eyes. Could falsen be?
His mirrored self he kissed, not me!

Coming to later times we might mention Thomas Linacre, physician to Henry VII, first president and founder of the Royal College of Physicians, noted as a scholar and translator of many literary works; John Caius, founder of Caius College, author of a "History of Cambridge;" Richard Blackmore, whose poem, "The Creation," may be found in Johnson's British poets; Sir Thomas Browne, author of that quaint book, "Religio Medici;" Samuel Garth, physician to George I, who wrote the famous poem,

¹An address delivered before the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, April, 1891.

"The Dispensary;" Arbuthnot, whom Pope has immortalized in song; Akenside's "Pleasures of the Imagination;" Armstrong's "Art of Preserving Health;" Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of the evolutionist, who wrote the poems, "Botanic Garden" and "Loves of the Plants;" Nathaniel Cotton, the friend and physician of Cowper, whose poems may be found in every manual of literature; James Cunie, the originator of the cold water treatment of fevers, who has produced a wonderful specimen of biography in his "Life of Robert Burns;" Tobias Smollet's "Peregrine Pickle" and "Roderick Random;" John Bell, the great anatomist, author of "Observations on Italy;" John Moore's "Zeluco," a novel at one time very popular; Barry O'Meara, whose "Voice from St. Helena," descriptive of Napoleon's captivity, is a very valuable contribution to the biography of an important historical character; John Carlyle, brother of the celebrated Thomas, who practised some years in Dumfries, Scotland, and published a very creditable translation in prose of Dante's "Inferno;" and who does not remember John Brown's "Horæ Subsecivæ," a work which has been read and enjoyed by thousands.

Cadwalader Colden (1688-1776) is one of the earliest physicians who has contributed to general literature. Born in Scotland, he studied in Edinburgh, coming to America in 1708, he settled in Philadelphia, where he practised medicine for several years. He afterwards went to New York where he became Lieutenant Governor. His principal work is a "History of the Five Indian Nations," which became quite popular, and is still occasionally consulted by those interested in early colonial history.

Benjamin Church (1734-1776) graduated at Harvard, studied medicine in England, practised in Boston. He had considerable ability as a poet. His first poem, "The Choice," was written while at college. "It was written in smooth, inoffensive, heroic couplets, professedly in imitation of Pomfret's poem of the same name." In 1765 after the passage of the Stamp Act, he published a satire called "The Times." In 1769, an "Address to a Prominent Bashaw, by a Son of Liberty." "His political

satires were particularly vigorous and keen, and were on the side of liberty."

Arthur Lee (1740-1782) born in Virginia, brother of Richard Henry Lee. His principal works are "Monitor's Letters," "The Letters of Junius Americanus."

Benjamin Young Prime (1733-1791) was a native of Huntingdon, Long Island. He studied medicine in Leyden. "He had the pen of a ready writer, and during the Revolutionary period helped to uphold his country's cause by patriotic songs and ballads." His first poetical works were produced before the War of Independence. "The Patriot Muse," published in London in 1764, is a collection containing poems on Braddock's defeat, the taking of Quebec, on Governor Belcher, of New Jersey, etc.

Lemuel Hopkins (1750-1801) was "one of the Hartford poets of the Revolutionary era." "The Hypocrite's Hope" and "Elegy on the Victim of a Cancer Quack," are among his best known poems. One of his most beautiful poems is entitled "A Plea for Union and the Constitution," in the political poem "The Anarchiad." The eighty-eighth psalm in Barlow's collection was versified by him.

David Ramsay (1749-1815) was styled "the Historian of the Revolution." He was born in Pennsylvania, but studied medicine in Charleston, S. C. He was noted as a scholar and wrote quite a number of works, almost all of which relate to American history. The principal ones are "History of the American Revolution," "Life of General Washington," "Universal History Americanized." "It was said of him, 'As a historian he is faithful, judicious, and impartial, and his style is classical and chaste.'"

Of Benjamin Rush (1745-1813) it is scarcely necessary to speak in detail, he is so well-known to every medical man as among the foremost of American physicians. His principal works are a volume of "Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical," collected and published in 1798, comprising, as the title implies, very various subjects, as "Of the Mode of Education Proper in a Republic," "Observations on the Study of Ancient Languages, with Hints of a Plan without them Accommodated to a Republic," "A Defense of the Bible as a School Book," "An Inquiry into the Consistency of Oaths with Reason and Christianity," "Thoughts on Common Sense," "Observations upon the Influence of Tobacco upon Health, Morals, and Property," "Sermons to Young Men on Temperance and Health," 1770. "Two Essays on Negro Slavery," "Four Letters to the People of Pennsylvania on the Constitution of 1776," also his vehement denunciation of the test-law. "Rush's style is natural, easy, fluent, and perspicuous; lively and vigorous; his idiom is pure, for he knew enough of both ancient and modern tongues to guard himself against impurities in our polyglot English."

James McClurg (1747-1825) was born in Virginia, studied in Edinburgh and Paris, and attained great eminence in his profession. "He was well versed in literature, and one of his best poems was written jointly with his friend Judge Tucker," a few stanzas of which we reproduce, it is entitled:

THE BELLES OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Myrtilla's beauties who can paint?
The well-turned form, the glowing tint
May deck a common creature;
But who can make th' expressive soul
With lively sense inform the whole,
And light up every feature?

More vivid beauty fresher bloom,
With tints from Nature's richest loom,
In Sylvia's features glow.
Would she Myrtilla's arts apply,
And catch the magic of her eye,
They'd rule the world below.

See Laura, sprightly nymph, advance,
Through all the mazes of the dance,
With light fantastic toe;
See laughter sparkle in her eyes—
At her approach new joys arise,
New fires within us glow.

Aspasia next, with kindred soul,
Disdains the passions that control
Each gentle, pleasing art;
Her sportive wither frolic lays,
And graceful form attract our praise,
And steal away the heart.

Samuel Latham Mitchell (1764-1831) is spoken of by Stedman, in his "Poets of America," "as one who, fifty years ago, in New York, was almost the prototype *mutatis mutandis* of our Sutocrat, by virtue of his wit, learning, literary work, and civic and social importance." He was a many-sided man, resembling Benjamin Rush in this respect, having served as United States Senator and Representative. The most celebrated of his poetical productions are translations of the third and fifth of the Piscatory Eclogues (five in number) of Sanazarius, a Neapolitan pastoral poet of the age of Leo X. Among his other works may be mentioned "A Life of Tammany, the Indian Chief," "Picture of New York," and many biographical notices and addresses. As a specimen of his prose, we will quote a selection from his discourse on Jefferson, in which he speaks of the Declaration of Independence: "For sententious brevity, strong expression and orderly disposition of the topics, the reading of it always brings to my mind that incomparable performance, the Litany of the Christian Church. In this, miserable sinners invoke the Father of Heaven; in that, suffering subjects submit facts to a candid world. In the latter, the One in Three is entreated to spare from all evil and mischief those who have been redeemed; in the former, a worldly prince, for a continuance of cruelties, is denounced as a tyrant and unfit to be the ruler of a free people. In the Litany, the Church supplicates blessings and comforts from a Being willing to grant them; in the Declaration, the nation puts at defiance the power that neither pities nor forgives."

James Thatcher (1754-1844) served as surgeon in the principal battles of the Revolution. "He was one of the most elaborate and voluminous writers in the medical ranks in New England, and his works have always been sought after and read with great avidity." The following is a list of his writings: "Military Journal Kept During the Revolutionary War," "American Medical Biography," "Essay on Demonology, Ghosts, Apparitions, and Popular Superstitions," "History of Plymouth."

William A. Carruthers (1800-1850) was born in Virginia; practised in Savannah, Ga. He wrote: "The Kentuckians in New York," "The Knights of the Horse Shoe," "Life of Dr. Caldwell."

Samuel George Morton, of this city (1799-1851), wrote considerable poetry, although none of his productions have been published. His principal poems are the "Legend of Cordova," and the "Death of Talma," an Indian story. He also wrote a number of minor poems; we give a portion of one of the latter, as a specimen of his style. We must express our acknowledgments to Dr. Thomas G. Morton, who has kindly loaned the manuscript from which this extract was taken:

THE MERMAID SONG.

Deep beneath the azure wave
Of the boundless Indian sea
Is the rude, sequestered cave
Where I hold my jubilee.

Joyful are those dripping halls,
Where the sun's imprisoned light
Shines upon the coral walls
Like the meteor stars of night.

Lovely forms and sparkling eyes
Cast their wild enchantment round,
And whene'er their anthems rise
Spirits pause to catch the sound.

Ruby halls and coral shades,
Things by other eyes unseen,
Thus we roam till morning fades
From our world of waters green.

When are past the beams of day
Wide the festal scene is spread,
And we dance the hours away
Till the spell of night is spread.

Charles Caldwell (1772-1853) practised in Philadelphia in the beginning of the present century until 1819. For some years he edited the "Port Folio," one of the earliest magazines published in this city. "His articles were usually biographical, and reviews of the principal books of the day." He wrote "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Greene," "An Autobiography" published in 1855, edited by Harriet W. Warner. "The closing chapter enumerating the author's published writings and translations from 1794 to 1851, embraces a catalogue of more than 200 items, including not only magazine articles and pamphlets, but many large works as well."

Robert Montgomery Bird (1805-1854) wrote three tragedies—"The Broker of Begota," "The Gladiator," and "Orshosa;" also, several novels—"Calaver;" or, the Knight of the Conquest," which has been highly commended by Prescott; "The Infidel;" or, the Fall of Mexico;" "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow," "Shepherd Lee," "Nick of the Woods," and "The Adventures of Robin Day." He is also the author of "Peter Pilgrim;" or, A Rambler's Recollections."

Elisha Kent Kane (1820-1857) is the author of the "United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin During the Years 1850-51," "Arctic Explorations," the "Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, 1853-55." Of his style his biographer, Dr. Elder, remarks: "In 1,500 pages of book matter he never makes a quotation to assist himself in expression except one from Bunyan, and even that is used for its allegorical effect as much as for its beauty and power. He wrote his own poetry in the higher form of prose." One instance: "He finds a poppy green under seven feet of snow." A lucidly simple explanation of its securities in a climate that runs down to 50° below zero warms his fancy into poetic sympathy with its delicate life. "No eider down in the cradle of an infant is tucked in more kindly than the sleeping dress of winter about this feeble flower-life. The first warm snows of August and September, falling on a thickly-bleached carpet of grasses, heaths, and willows, enshrine the flowery growths which nestle around them in a non-conducting air-chamber; and, as each successive snow increases the thickness of the cover, we have, before the intense cold of winter sets in, a light cellular bed covered by drift six, eight, ten feet deep, in which the plant retains its vitality." Another instance of poetical prose writing is shown in the following extract from the same book: "I am

afraid to speak of some of these night scenes. I have trodden the deck and the floes when the light of the earth seemed suspended—its movements, its sounds, its coloring, its companionships; and, as I looked on the radiant hemisphere circling above me, as if rendering worship to the unseen center of light, I have ejaculated in the humility of spirit, 'Lord, what is man that Thou art mindful of him?' And then I have thought of the kindly world we have left, with its revolving sunshine and shadow, and the other stars that gladden it in their changes, and the hearts that warmed to us there, 'till I lost myself in memories of those who were not, and they bore me back to the stars again."

For more than forty years John W. Francis (1789-1861) was one of the most distinguished citizens of New York city, and closely identified with its progress. Dr. Francis excelled in biography. He wrote sketches of Chancellor Livingstone, Dr. Samuel Mitchell, Thomas Eddy, the philanthropist, and contributed to the periodicals and cyclopædies of the day. His "Old New York; or, Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years," is a store-house of information on the local history of the metropolis. In this essay most of the noted men of the day, with many of whom he was in close personal relations, are passed in review. It is with reminiscences of the dramatic profession that our author is particularly interesting. He says that "for forty years of my life I have been, with slight intermission, the medical adviser and physician of many of the leading heroes of the sock and buskin, from the arrival of the great George Frederick Cooke, in 1810, to the departure of the classical Macready, in 1849." Perhaps no one could have been better qualified to treat thoroughly the subject of "Reminiscences of Old New York" than Dr. Francis. A skilful physician, a lover of art, fond of science, somewhat of an antiquary, devoted to literature and literary men, kind, humane, sympathetic, he stands to-day as the representative of a class that is fast passing away—the family doctor—of whom a well-known author has said: "There are now as few old household doctors as servants; the familiar, kindly, welcome face which has presided through generations at births and deaths; the friend who bears and keeps sacred deadly secrets, which must be laid silent in the grave, is no longer with us," especially in cities. We may judge of our author's devotion to literature by the language addressed to a friend a short time previous to his death: "If it had pleased God, I should have been pleased to live a little longer; and I should have been satisfied to set in the chimney corner and write."

James R. Orton (1806-1867), of New York, published "Poetical Sketches; or, Leisure Hours of a Student;" "Arnold and Other Poems;" "Camp Fires of the Red Men; or, A Hundred Years Ago."

William Gibson (1788-1868), formerly Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, was a thoroughly-educated man, having graduated at Edinburgh in 1809. He is the author of a very interesting book of travels—"Rambles in Europe in 1839"—describing many of the prominent men of the day.

Edward Hammond Clarke (1820-1879) has written "The Building of a Brain," and "Sex in Education," two works which have provoked considerable criticism, and given rise to some controversy in regard to the higher education of women, which may be said to be still going on. He is also the author of "Visions; A Study of False Sight (Pseudophia)," which is an important contribution to psychological study.

Jacob Bigelow (1787-1879), of Massachusetts, wrote "A Brief Exposition of Natural Medicine," to which is prefixed "The Paradise of Doctors; A Fable." A volume of humorous poems called "Ealopæn's American Rejected Addresses," now first published from the original MSS., is supposed to have been written by him; also, "Modern Queries, Classical, Professional, and Miscellaneous."

William Mason Turner (1835-1877) was born in Virginia, practised in Philadelphia for a time. He is the author of "El Kludes, the Holy," and of many tales and novelettes, most of which appeared in the *Saturday Night*, *Saturday Journal*, and *Western World*.

Isaac Israel Hayes (1832-1881) published the following works: "An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854," "Cast Away in the Cold," "An Old Man's Story," "The Open Polar Sea," "A Voyage in the Steamer United States," "The Passage of the North Pole" (1858), "Pictures of Arctic Travel," "Report of Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition made to the American Philosophical Society," "The Land of Desolation." We give a description of an iceberg from "Pictures of Arctic Travel." "A solid and a might, it is yet a noble object. The light plays through it as though the opal. Its side is blazed with crimson and gold and purple; here we see the chalcidony, transparent quartz in one place, sapphire and flashing ruby in another. Words fail us utterly in describing such a mighty work of nature—fail as do the colors of the painter. Who can describe or who can paint the leap of Niagara, or the roar that rises from the crystal abyss? The iceberg in its birth, growth, and immensity is the nearest parallel. And what pen can describe or pencil paint its age? How long since its crystals were snow flakes dropped from the air upon a Greenland mountain top? It was not a few years or even centuries ago. Its existence on earth in the great ice sea and stream has been longer than that of the whole human race from the birth of Adam."

Christopher Christian Cox (1816-1881) wrote very creditable poetry, most of which has appeared in magazines. The following poem presents a good specimen of his style.

ONE YEAR AGO.

What stars have faded from our sky?
What hopes unfolded but to die?
What dreams so fondly pondered o'er,
Forever lost the hue they wore!
How like a death knell sad and slow
Rolls through the soul "one year ago!"

Where is the face we loved to greet?
The form that graced the fireside seat?
The gentle smile, the winning way
That blessed our life path day by day?
Where fled those accents soft and low
That thrilled our hearts "one year ago?"

Ah! vacant is the fireside chair,
The smile that won no longer there;
From door and hall, from porch and lawn,
The echo of that voice is gone;
And we who linger only know
How much was lost "one year ago."

Beside her grave the marble white
Keeps silent guard by day and night;
Serene she sleeps, nor heeds the tread
Of footsteps near her lowly bed;
Her pulseless breast no more may know
The pulses of life "one year ago."

But why repine? A few more years,
A few more broken sighs and tears,
And we, enlisted with the dead,

Shall follow where her steps have led;
To that far world rejoicing go
To which she passed "one year ago."

Casper Morris (1805-1881) wrote very fair poetry. A small volume entitled "Heart Voices and Home Songs," was printed for private circulation. In the transaction of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1888, there are several selections, "Heart's Desires," "The Weeping Willow," "To a Friend in Affliction," "Dew Drops," and "Lines to a Flying Fish," written during a voyage to India in 1827.

Squier Littell (1803-1886) "Dr. Littell was very fond of poetry, and himself possessed an easy facility of versification. Among his papers were many sonnets and odes, among the lighter compositions were hymns breathing the highest spirit of devotion. Of the 'Dies Iræ,' the grand old mediæval hymn there were no less than twelve metrical translations." Many of his poems are worth quoting, but we have only space for one entitled:

A DRINKING SONG.

Fill high the glass,
And let it pass
Harmonious with the sun.
We spend our days
In his bright rays,
And thus the wine should run.

Aye, let it run
And like the sun
Light, life and joy impart;
It warms the soul,
The generous bowl,
And cheers the weary heart.

Hail rosy wine,
Thou boon divine,
Whose praise is hymned by heaven:
Let bumpers fair
Our thanks declare
For bliss so kindly given.

Of American physicians both in this country and abroad, Oliver Wendell Holmes unquestionably occupies the first place as a *littérateur*. As has been said of him "he is noted as a scholar, scientist, humorist, wit, essayist, novelist, biographer, and poet. Several of his novels are of special interest to the medical profession: "Elsie Venner," and "The Guardian Angel" as illustrations of the author's "theory of heredity as a factor in human destiny." "A Mortal Antipathy" is an interesting study in psychology, "as showing the cure of a young man of an antipathy to womankind caused by an accident in early childhood."

William A. Hammond well-known as a writer, is also the author of several novels: "Lal," "Dr. Grattan," "Mr. Oldmixon," "A Strong-Minded Woman," and "On the Susquehanna."

William Starbuck Mayo (1812) is quite distinguished as a novelist. His principal works are "Kaloolah, an Autobiography of Jonathan Romer." This work, which is in reality a romance by Dr. Mayo, had extraordinary success in the United States; one thousand copies were sold in a short time. "The Berber," another of his novels, according to one critic, is decidedly better than "Kaloolah," displaying greater skill in narration.

Stephen Wicke's "History of Medicine in New Jersey, and Its Medical Men, from the Settlement of the Province to A. D. 1800," is a very interesting book, written in an attractive style, and containing much information about medical practice during the colonial period. "It is to be noted that one of the first acts of the New Jersey Medical Society after its

organization was to ordain that hereafter no student be taken an apprentice, by any member of the Society, unless he had a competent knowledge of Latin and some initiation in the Greek." In referring to physicians, in their relation to the State, our author remarks, "The leaders of public sentiment were largely from among the physicians of the colony; many of them were men of liberal education, graduates of colleges at home and abroad; many without these higher advantages were peers of their associates in intelligence, and in the usual power which a cultivated intellect and commanding influence in the community enabled them to exert." In the notices of the medical men, Dr. Stillwell (1768-1832) is mentioned as a "fine scholar and elegant speaker; as a critic he was easy and graceful." He is said to have been the author of the well-known Latin couplet with an English translation:

Just at the verge of danger, not before,
God and the doctor we adore.
When the danger's o'er, and all things righted,
God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted.

Dr. M. N. Baskett, of Missouri, published a volume of poems, entitled "Visions of Fancy." Some of the selections breathe the spirit of true poetry; we have but space for one:

TO MEMORY.

Swift guardian of the storehouse of the mind,
Open the doors, that I may search and find
The golden words which lie concealed behind.

Come with me—hold thy glimmering candle high—
And light each crannied nook, that I may spy
The place where youth's bright diamond treasures lie.

Draw back the curtains, and display to view
Fancy's bright silken garb of gorgeous hue,
With warp forever changing into colors new.

And bring me forth those bags of gleaming gold,
Which art and mirth in jovial concert hold;
And let the treasures they contain be told.

And sorrow's silvery wreath shall be untied;
And melancholy, pale and leaden-eyed,
While we are searching shall stand at our side

And tell her story with unstudied art;
Love shall reveal the pulsings of the heart,
And hope shall make the shades of night depart.

J. Portman Chesney has written "Shakespeare as a Physician: comprising every word which in any way relates to medicine, surgery, or obstetrics found in the complete works of that author, with criticisms and comparisons of the same with the medical thoughts of to-day." This is a work of considerable research, showing the wonderful—we might say intuitive—knowledge of medicine possessed by the great dramatist.

Dr. John Ordonaux, of New York, has contributed considerably to general literature. His principal work is a translation into English verse of the "Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum; or, Code of Health of the School of Salerno." "Though written in the early twilight of the middle ages, and in inferior Latin, it at once took its place alongside of such classic productions as the 'Aphorisms of Hippocrates.' It was for ages the medical Bible of all western Europe, and held undisputed sway over the teachings of the schools next to the writing of Hippocrates and Galen. The poem is a literal translation in verse as the spirit of the original; its medical dogmas, aphoristic sayings, the difference of idiom between the two languages, and the cramping exi-

gencies of prosody would permit. The topics discussed in the poem relate to the six naturals, as they are called by the Galenic school, viz.: air, food, exercise, sleep, excretions, and the passions." We give one short extract:

MEDICINÆ LIMITES.

Contra vim mortis, non est medicamen in hortis,
Si medicos cunctos ægres posset medicari,
Divinus magis deberet juve vocari.
Non physicus curat vitam, quamvis beni longat;
Natura, quæ conservat, descendens corpora sanat.

LIMITS OF MEDICINE.

Alas, no herb in any garden grows
That can avert grim Death's unerring throes.
Were doctors skilled enough to undermine
Each fell disease, they'd almost be divine.
But, as all practice shows, no doctor can
Make life anew, though he may stretch its span;
Nature this power most jealously reserves—
Alone the body heals and life preserves.

E. Allen Wood, of Pittsburg, Pa., has manifested considerable literary ability, as shown in several of his works, of which the principal is "Tancredi; or, A Tale of an Opera." This work is, we think, a sufficiently meritorious performance to encourage its author to continue his writings in this line. He is also the author of two librettos, one of which, "The Lion of Peru," exhibits a good deal of poetical ability.

As the three following authors are from this city they may be properly considered in this place.

Dr. Hartshorne's literary ventures may be chiefly described as follows: His first published piece of work was "Woman's Witchcraft; or, The Curse of Coquetry," a dramatic romance. This came out in 1854, under the *nom de plume* of Corinne L'Estrange. Much later was "Summer Songs," by H. H. M., 1856; "A Bundle of Sonnets and Other Poems," in 1888, and added to and reissued in 1890; not published, but printed for the author, "Bertram the Prince." Some of his poems have appeared in magazines. Two in *Lippincott's*, several years ago; one in the now defunct *Penn Monthly*; one in the *Critic*; several in the *Philadelphia American*; some in the *English Friends Quarterly Examiner*, and a great many in the *Friends Review*. One of his poems may be found in the Centennial Volume of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, having been read at the Centennial dinner. He has been a frequent contributor to *Vanity Fair*, a humorous weekly published in Philadelphia about 1861, and to *Punchinello*, which followed it for a time. Dr. Hartshorne's verse is marked by an entire absence of meretricious attempt at effect, its ends being gained by a chaste, dignified, and earnest style fitted to its noble motive. He is the poet of Faith, Hope, and Love. In blank verse, the most difficult species of metrical composition, he has been very successful, his lines being both flowing and musical. A fair specimen of his style is shown in

THE QUAKER MEETING-HOUSE.

Welcome, amid a world of noise,
This hush of deep tranquility;
Here may we merge our cares and joys
In harmony!

O, could we with pure insight look
Beneath the outer mien of rest,
Interpreting that mystic book,
The human breast.

We would not deem untaught of strife
Hearts that speak here of calm;
Souls that through death have conquered life,
Thro' sorrow's balm.

Might we with lofty vision reach
Skies that meet Woolman's gaze,
Or list the songs that Whittier's speech
But half conveys.

No more, to us a voiceless prayer,
The winged spirit's melody;
No choir e'er poured upon the air
Such Litany.

Enter and share one sacred hour,
A holy Eucharist, with Him
Who asks no priest's dispensing power,
Or cloister dim.

No vast cathedral dome or aisle,
No organ thundering above;
Only the light of Jesus' smile,
His words of love.

Still sweetest grow the joys of life
Where victory has brought repose;
God gives no peace but after strife,
No thornless rose.

Thomas Wistar is essentially a lyrical poet; his verses exhibit a softness and rhythm, and a tenderness of feeling, naturally adapted to the lyre. We have heard him say that most of his verses were penned to satisfy an innate longing for music in his soul. Writing occasionally on such every-day topics as have impressed his emotional nature, he has succeeded in throwing a charm over the commonest themes. Whether he pays a tribute to a deceased friend, or to a faithful dog; whether he sings a summer requiem or an autumn song; whether it be his aim to "point a moral or adorn a tale," his verses all have a pleasing finish and freshness of sentiment which makes them edifying without cant, and subjective without a taint of morbidness. Many of Dr. Wistar's poetical contributions have been published in the *Public Ledger*. His longest poem is entitled "The Dispensary Doctor." A very pretty poem of his is one

TO A FRENCH MARIGOLD.

Marigold, sweet Marigold,
That in my trembling hand I hold,
While gazing on thy mingled hues,
Why do mine eyes with tears suffuse?
Why do I press thee to my heart?
Why does thy smile such sadness bring?
Why do my tears unbidden start
At sight of such a beauteous thing?

Marigold, sweet Marigold,
The story may as well be told
Why, more than any other flower,
Thou movest me with tender power.
The roses climb on kingly tombs,
The violets tell of early love,
On bridal veils the orange blooms,
But none like thee my soul can move!

Marigold, sweet Marigold,
Thou risest from the sacred mould
That hopeless hides from mortal gaze
The loved one of my early days.
The soft brown of her tender eyes,
The golden glory of her hair—
All that is left from Paradise—
Thou holdest in thy chalice fair.

Dr. William Hunt has translated a number of poems from the German, which may be found in the "Poetry of Other Lands," published in this city. One of his best is "The Midnight Review," in which the ghost of the great Napoleon passes his phantom army in review:

From his grave the drummer rises
At the twelfth hour of night,
And goes his rounds with his drumming,
Marching to left and right.

With his fleshless arms he rattles
His drumsticks good and true,
Beats many an old tune loudly,
Reveillé and tattoo!

The music rolls so strangely
And with such ringing staves,
That the old dead infantry startle,
And waken in their graves.

Those who lie in the Northland,
Stiff frozen in ice and snow,
Those who were slain in Italy,
Under the sun's hot glow,

Those whom the Nile slime covers,
Those under Arab sands,
Out from their graves they clamber
With their muskets in their hands.

From his grave the trumpeter rises
At the twelfth hour of night,
The assembly he plays on his bugle,
Turning to left and right.

Then mounted on ghostly horses,
Dead troopers come in swarms,
And from the old famous squadrons,
Carrying their varied arms.

On white skulls grinning ghastly,
They wear their helmets bright,
Their bony hands are holding
The trusty swords upright.

From his grave the General rises
At the twelfth hour of night,
Slowly he rideth onward
With his staff at left and right.

The columns present then shoulder,
And at the Commander's cry,
With noisy klang-klang marching,
The ghastly host goes by.

The staff form a ring about him,
With marshals and generals near;
The Captain turns to his neighbor,
And whispers a word in his ear.

The word is taken up quickly,
Resounding now and again,
"Soldiers! France!" is the watchword,
And the counterign "Sainte Hélène!"

This is the parade of heroes
Whom the great Emperor knew,
When in the fields Elysian
He held his midnight review.

We would crave your indulgence awhile longer for the consideration of these authors, dead and living, either graduates or teachers of the Jefferson Medical College.

John Kearsley Mitchell (1798-1858) was distinguished both as a physician and as a man of letters. He wrote two quite lengthy poems entitled "Indecision" and "St. Helena," also a number of miscellaneous pieces, all of which are of sufficient excellence to give him a permanent position in the poetical literature of this country. "Indecision," his longest poem, intended, says one of his friends, "to convey a moral of the most useful character by proving

That indecision marks its path with tears,
That want of candor darkens future years;
That perfect truth is virtue's safest friend,
And that to shun the wrong is better than to mend."

The late Prof. Dickson says of him, "His cultivated imagination and practised ear led him to facile versification; and his fine taste gave sweetness and the charm of musical diction to his productions of this kind." The minor lyrical pieces, several of

which have been set to music, are melodious, delicate and graceful. We give two selections from his poems. Extract from a poem entitled "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" (Rev. xiv.)

'Tis a blessing to live, but a greater to die,
And the best of the world, is its path to the sky—
Be it gloomy or bright, for the life that He gave,
Let us thank Him—but blessed be God for the grave!
'Tis the end of our toil; 'tis the crown of our bliss,
'Tis the portal of happiness—aye but for this,
How hopeless were sorrow, how narrow were love.
If they looked not from earth to the rapture above!
But the portals of death open out on the skies,
And the mortal who enters in ecstasy flies,
An angel of light to the throne of the King;
While the echoes of heaven in harmony ring
With the song of the seraphs, oh! blessed are they
Who die in the Lord, and from earth come away—
They rest from their labors—the works of their love
Have followed, and crown them with glory above!

THE NEW SONG AND THE OLD SONG.

A new song should be sweetly sung,
It goes but to the ear;
A new song should be sweetly sung
For it touches no one near:
But an old song may be roughly sung,
The ear forgets its art,
As comes upon the roughest tongue
The tribute to the heart.

A new song should be sweetly sung,
For memory gilds it not;
It brings me back the strains that rung
Through childhood's sunny cot.
But an old song may be roughly sung,
It tells of days of glee
When the boy to his mother clung,
Or danced at his father's knee.

On tented fields 'tis welcome still;
'Tis sweet on the stormy sea,
In forest wild, on rocky hill,
And away on the prairie lea—
But dearer far the old song
When friends we love are nigh,
And well-known voices, clear and strong
Unite in the chorus cry.

Of the old song, the old song,
The song of the days of glee,
When the boy to his mother clung,
Or danced on his father's knee!
Oh, the old song, the old song!
The song of the days of glee,
The new song may be better sung,
But the good old song for me!

Of Charles D. Meigs, formerly Professor of Obstetrics in this institution, it has been well said by his grandson, "It is not at all wonderful that fellows of colleges in England, or industrious Germans who have set apart their lives to fathom all the lore of time should become learned; but that a man upon whom not learning, but a harrassing profession had the first claim, should reach such a height of erudition is truly a rare sight to behold. There can be few men in active professions in this country who can show a small part of the learning that was my grandfather's, for he was thoroughly versed in all the great histories of the old and new writers. Livy and Sallust, Thucydides, Guicciardini and Gibbon, he knew them all. The ways of science were not hidden from him. The scant shreds of mystery that have been picked up in Egypt, the dark and nonsensical beginnings of the Greeks, the dreary wilderness of the Arabians, and the copious fields of natural magic that abounded in the middle ages, the great revolution planned by Bacon, the discoveries wrought by Newton, and the further unveiling and prying into the secrets of nature that have gone on in our time, all were open to him,

and he saw the work of each of them." The principal work of a strictly literary character left by Dr. Meigs is a translation of a novel by Count de Gobmeau, called *Lé Ablage de Egyptians*, a tale of the twelfth century.

Daniel Garrison Brinton (J. M. C., 1860), widely known in this country and abroad for his writings on archæology, has contributed considerably to general literature. The following list includes those of his works of a strictly literary character: "The Floridian Peninsula, its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities," "The Myths of the New World, a Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Race of America," "The Religious Sentiment, its Source and Aim; a Contribution to the Science of Religion," "American Hero Myths, a Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent." "In the Great Conflict Between Scientific Thought and Religious Dogma," Dr. Brinton has always occupied a prominent position. His volume on the "Religious Sentiment" begins by an absolute rejection of the supernatural as such, and explains all expression of the religious feeling as the results of familiar physical and mental laws (*Popular Science Monthly*, April, 1891).

One of the most attractive of this author's works is "The Myths of the New World," which gives an account of the religious ideas of the aborigines of this continent. The opinions advanced are somewhat new to the general reader. The different Gods of the Indians are discussed, and considered by the author "impersonations of light." The subject of the deluge is given a rational explanation. The origin of man, the native ideas of the soul, and the influence of the religious on the morality of the Indians are also discussed.

Robley Dunglison born in 1798, died 1869, had a world-wide reputation as a lecturer on physiology in Jefferson Medical College. His colleague, the late Prof. S. D. Gross, says of him "He was no ordinary man, indeed in one sense of the term he was an illustrious man; a great scholar, an accomplished teacher, a profound physiologist, an active thinker, a facile writer, a lucid, erudite and abundant author. No physician on this continent has surpassed him in the magnitude of his labors. Dunglison wrote not only rapidly but well, possessing singular facility of diction and power of utterance. His style was clear and classical, the construction of his sentences harmonious, the arrangement of his matter orderly and systematic. Always perfect master of his subject, and thoroughly versed in the art of composition, it was no labor for him to adapt his language to the comprehension of the dullest intellect." He was one of the founders and editors of the *Virginia and Literary Museum*, and *Journal of Belles-Lettres, Arts and Sciences*, a weekly periodical issued at Charlottesville in the interest of the University. Dr. Dunglison furnished many of the leading and more elaborate articles. Most of the articles were of a non-professional character, and displayed unusual learning and research, as "Fashion in Dress in England at the Commencement of the Seventeenth Century," "Onomatopœia," "Modern Improved System of Road Making," "Certain Ceremonies Connected with the Dead," "Anthropology," "Blondel and Richard the Lion Heart," "English Provincialisms," "Penitentiary Discipline," "Universities," "Legends of the English Lakes," "Superstition," "Americanisms," "Early German Poetry," "Etymological History," "Sancrit Language," "Ancient and Modern Gymnasia," "Cradle of Mankind," "English Orthoepey,"

"Canals of the Ancient," and "Jeffersoniana." Quite a number were of exhaustive character.

Samuel Henry Dickson (1798-1872) who was successor of Dr. J. K. Mitchell, in the chair of practice of this college, wrote on literary and current topics, and on several of those subjects which are on the border-land between public domain and the domain of pure science. The following are his chief works: "Essays on Life," "Sleep and Pain," on "Memory," on "Pleasure," "Essays on Slavery," "Orations and Addresses," "The Esthetics of Suicide." The following lines show a fair specimen of his style:

I seek the quiet of the tomb,
There would I sleep;
I love its silence and its gloom
So dark and deep.

I would forget the anxious cares
That rend my breast,
Life's joy and sorrows, hopes and fears,
Here let me rest.

Weep not for me nor breathe one sigh
Above my bier;
Depart and leave me tranquilly,
Repose is here.

The contributions to literature of James Aitken Meigs (1829-1879) consist mostly of poetry, of which the principal is a valedictory poem delivered at the Fifty-fourth Annual Commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, entitled "The Epithalamium of the Young Physician in Taking Fair Hygeia as his Bride." The "Song of Labor" in this poem shows a good example of the style of the author:

You must labor. Of oldest date,
This law compulsory began
While chaos kept disordered state,
Ere yet from dust was fashioned man.
Expanding from this primal source,
A power in creation's scheme,
It runs unrestingly its course,
And swayeth all with might supreme.

You must labor. The heaving surge
Of ocean bears upon its crest
The mandate. On the beetling verge
Of rocks, on hills and plains impressed
Indelibly, lo! labor's seal—
On rivers borne, on lake and spring,
In sunbeams glancing, that enwheel
Our globe with blessing-laden wing.

The searcher in the dim abodes
Where science guards her treasured love;
The delver midst the golden lodes
Of wisdom's richest, purest store;
The student whose untiring eye
The touch of healthful sleep scarce knows;
The sons of toil, whose heart-rung cry
No respite winneth from their woes.

The merchant prince with soul-care clad,
The statesman clothed in arrogance
And power, the merry ones and sad
Who thickly crowd life's shadow dance;
Strong industry, wan penury,
Restless ambition seeking fame,
Gray sorrow, patient misery—
All, all its potency proclaim.

You must labor. Thus God hath said:
"Thou, in the sweat which doth bedew
The face shall eat thy daily bread."
The healing art shall yield to you
Reward through ceaseless toil and care,
In saving men from sickness, pain
And death, and worse than death—despair,
Which freezes heart and palsies brain.

You must labor with noblest aim,
If on the massive architrave
Of fame's entablature your name

In living lines you would engrave.
No tarrying the road beside,
No resting from the work, though worn;
Still toiling at the eventide
As at the noon and early morn.

Samuel Drake Gross (1805-1884). This distinguished physician, whose reputation is world-wide, is the author of the following works: "History of American Medical Literature," "An Autobiography," with sketches of his contemporaries, edited by his son and published since his death; "Lives of Eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the Nineteenth Century." The latter work ranks in influence with the biographies of Williams and Thatcher.

Dr. Abraham Coles (J. M. C., 1835) has published Latin hymns, with original translations, comprising: (1) "Dies Iræ," in thirteen original versions; (2) "Stabat Mater" (dolorosa); (3) "Stabat Mater" (speciosa); (4) "Old Gems in New Settings," being additional selections from mediæval hymnology; "The Life and Teachings of Our Lord," in verse, being a complete harmonized exposition of the four Gospels, with original notes, etc., in two volumes, viz.: Vol. I, "The Evangel;" Vol. II, "The Light of the World." His most important original poems are "The Evangel" and "The Microcosm." The latter is a physiological poem, which begins with man as "architype or ideal exemplar of all animals, treating necessarily of the different parts of the human body. The poem concludes with a triumphant anticipation of the Resurrection, when the dead in Christ shall rise with new bodies, made as unto His glorious body." We give one of its most forcible passages:

Dear God! this body which, with wondrous art,
Thou hast contrived and finished part by part,
Itself a universe, a lesser all,
The greater cosmos crowded in the small—
I kneel before it, as a thing divine;
For such as this did actually enshrine
Thy gracious Godhead once, when Thou didst make
Thyself incarnate, for my sinful sake.
Thou, who hast done so very much for me,
O, let me do some humble thing for Thee!
I would to every organ give a tongue,
That Thy high praises may be fitly sung;
Appropriate ministries assign to each,
The least make vocal, eloquent to teach.

Dr. J. M. DaCosta, our well-known Professor of Practice, is the author of a book entitled "Harvey and His Discovery." There are some beautiful passages in this book. One of them is the description of the refusal of Harvey to accept the position of President of the College of Physicians, and the re-election of the former incumbent. "It must, indeed, have been a signal occasion when Harvey refused a post considered the most desirable in the profession. There stands the old man with snow-white head, with broad forehead and intellectual look, with which Jansen has made us so familiar; there he stands, his eye full of its old fire, his gesture rapid. As he begins to speak, the periwigs cease wagging, the gold-headed canes are more firmly grasped, the gentle ripple of professional gossip is hushed; all is attention, respect. Around him in the spacious hall which his munificence has created are gathered nearly all the distinguished men in the English profession." After describing the prominent medical men present, he says: "And it is very likely that at this memorable gathering there were two present not at that time Fellows of the College, but brought in, as they were on a visit to London; one, plain of dress, sober of speech, came up from Norwich, where he had written that strange book, "Religio Medici," which,

with his "Urn Burial," is the delight of scholars—quaint old Sir Thomas Browne; the other a young man, showing in his bearing his soldierly training, a Fellow of All-Souls' College, Oxford, a staunch Parliamentarian, but, with his flowing locks and finely-cut features, having more the air of the Cavaliers he disliked, than of the Roundheads he favored; the only one in that whole chamber who was almost to rival Harvey's fame, the one who taught us to investigate disease without preconceived notions, and who has left a reputation great among the greatest—Thomas Sydenham, the English Hippocrates."

Edward Warren, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, 1851, is the author of "A Doctor's Experiences in Three Continents," which, the author says in his preface, "recounts the history of a career in which the domination of a strange but imperious destiny has manifested itself in the transformation of a country doctor into a professor, a surgeon-general, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and the transference of the scene of his labors from the swamps of Carolina to the shores of the Chesapeake, the borders of the Nile, and the quarters of the Seine. He pays the following tribute to our college: "In the month of October, 1850, I went to Philadelphia to complete my studies. My father was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; but, after due consideration, I matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, and I never have had reason to regret the choice. Dr. Mutter was certainly one of the most eloquent and instructive lecturers, and Dr. Pancoast one of the best operators that this country has produced, while their colleagues were generally men of ability and learning."

J. Plummer Bates, Jefferson Medical College, 1862, has written a number of essays and poems entitled "Dreaming," "Alone," "Fading," "The Indefinite," "The River Time," "The Round Table Papers," "The Snow," and others appearing in the *Methodist Protestant* from 1862 to 1867.

Charles Carroll Bombaugh, Jefferson Medical College, 1853, is the author of a "Book of Blunders," "The Literature of Kissing," gleaned from history, poetry, and anecdote (the only book on this subject in the English language), and "Gleanings for the Curious from the Harvest Fields of Literature," a melange of excerpts and of all sorts of curious information. The author, in his preface, says: "It is the purpose of these Gleanings to compass such sweet variety by conducting the reader here through the green lanes of freshened thought, and there through by-paths neglected and gay with the moss of ages; now amid cultivated fields, and then adown untrodden ways; at one time to rescue from oblivion fugitive thoughts which the world should not willingly let die, at another to restore to sunlight gems which have been too long underkept and down-supprest."

Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell is almost as well known in literature as in medicine. He is equally distinguished as an essayist, novelist, and poet. The following is a list of his works: "Far in the Forest," "Nephzi-bah Guinness," "Thee and Thou," "A Draft on the Bank of Spain," "In War Time," "Roland Blake," "Nurse and Patient and Camp Cure," "Doctor and Patient," "Prince, Little Boy, and Other Tales Out of Fairyland," "The Hill of Stone, and Other Poems," "A Masque, and Other Poems," "The Cup of Youth, and Other Poems." "In War Time" "is an eminently delicate interpretation of the lives of a group of people, each of whom is made admirably real by a succession of minute and care-

fully-studied touches. In the local setting of the story the author blends all the details with a completely harmonious effect. The scene is laid in Germantown, and the life depicted is that of a circle calmly conscious of the possession of hereditary opulence and culture, and the corresponding sentiments and obligations. The feminine element predominates, and received the sympathetic treatment of a perfect intimité. The distinction of repose is not absent from the style or from the movement of the story, which, as will have been seen, invites a more attentive reading than the ordinary novel is expected to receive." The following, from the *Public Ledger*, we think a very good criticism of his poetry: "Dr. Mitchell's poetry is full of the sincerest feeling, and of the most brilliant imagining. He creates a character of man or woman, or he paints pictures of brooks, or trees and flowers, of mountain tarns; or he describes the violet's scent, the daisy's dress, the timid breeze's shy caress; and the man or the woman who has sprung from the realm of his fancy, as Aphrodite from the foam of the sea; and that he would exalt becomes not only real, but of finer clay, of nobler spirit, than ordinary mortals; his pictures of natural objects glow with sunset beauty and splendor, and are filled with warmth, tenderness, and charm of autumnal afternoons." We reproduce two specimens of his works, one from "The Doctor and Patient," and the following, one of his minor poems:

A DECANTER OF MADEIRA, AGED EIGHTY-SIX,
TO GEORGE BANCROFT, AGED EIGHTY-SIX, GREETING.

Good Master, you and I were born
In "tea-cup days" of hoop and hood,
And when the silver cue hung down,
And toasts were drunk and wine was good.

When kin of mine (a jolly brood)
From side-board looked, and knew full well
What courage they had given the beau;
How generous made the blushing belle.

Ah, me! what gossip could I prate
Of days when doors were locked at dinners!
Believe me, I have kissed the lips
Of many pretty saints or sinners.

Lip service I have done, alack!
I don't repent; but come what may,
What ready lips, Sir, I have kissed,
Be sure at least I shall not say.

Two honest gentlemen are we—
I Demi-John, whole George are you;
When nature grew us one in years
She meant to make a generous brew.

She bade me store for festal hours,
The sun our south-side vineyard knew;
To sterner tasks she set your life—
To statesman, writer, scholar, grew.

Years eighty-six have come and gone;
At last we meet—your health to-night
Take from this board of friendly hearts,
The memory of a proud delight.

The days that went have made you wise;
There's wisdom in my rare bouquet;
I'm rather paler than I was,
And, on my soul, you're growing gray!

I like to think when Toper Time
Has drained the last of me and you,
Some here shall say, "They both were good—
The wine we drank, the men we knew."

"As a profession, it is my sincere conviction that in our adherence to a high code of moral law, and in the general honesty with which we do our work, no

other profession can be compared with ours. Our temptations, small and large, negative and positive, are many and constant, and yet I am quite sure that no like group of men afford as few illustrations of grave moral weaknesses. It is commonplace to say that our lives are one long training in charity, self abandonment, all forms of self restraint. The doctor will smile at my even thinking it needful to state the fact. He begins among the poor; all his life, in or out of hospitals, he keeps touch of them always. He sells that which men can neither weigh nor measure, and this sets him over all professions, save one, and far above all forms of mere business. He is bound in honor to profit by no patent, to disclose all he has learned, and to give freely and without reward of his best care to all others of his profession who may be sick. What such a life makes of a man is largely a question of original character; but in no other form of occupation is there such constant food useful to develop all that is best and noblest."—(*Doctor and Patient.*)

The last author whom we shall consider is Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, a graduate of Jefferson in 1883, and one of the teaching staff of this college and at the Polyclinic, well-known as an essayist and a verse writer. We shall speak only of his poetry to-night. His first boyish verses were parodies and imitations which he began writing about 1870. He next wrote original humorous verses, and began publishing hymns and religious poetry about 1876. His work has not been collected into book form, but is scattered in magazines and journals. He is probably most successful in the serious treatment of elevated themes, but possesses a light and graceful touch in dealing with themes of the imagination and fancy. In addition to his original work he has translated from the Hebrew many of the verses of the Jewish poets, who flourished in Moorish Spain from the tenth to the fourteenth century. Dr. Solis-Cohen's best poem is probably one entitled "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," of which Whittier has spoken in terms of the highest approval, and has incorporated it in the new edition of his "Songs of Three Centuries." Its merits are its sincerity and earnestness and the simplicity of its style, like one of the Psalms of old. Some of the strongest and most beautiful lines, notably the grand outburst of faith with which it concludes, are made up entirely of words of one syllable. It is the fervid protest of the reverent student of nature against the doubting spirit of the age, the false science which denies to man the power to know his Maker. The poet cries:

Shall the mole from his night underground
Call the beast from the day glare to flee?
Shall the owl charge the birds "I am wise
Go to! seek the shadows with me?"
Shall a man bind his eyes and exclaim
"It is vain that men weary to see?"

He sings that the world is not dark. Though many turn from the light it is still there to guide those who will walk by it. He hears the voices of the bird and the beast, the trees and the grass

Yea, a voice from the stones I have heard
And the sun and the moon and the stars in their
Courses re-echo the word.

And one word speak the bird and the beast,
And the hyssop that springs in the wall
And the cedar that lifts its proud head upon
Lebanon stately and tall,
And the rocks and the sea and the stars
And know! is the message of all.

We must question and learn, as did Galileo and Newton and Draper—then the answer will be nigh.

Whence came life? In the rocks is it
Writ, and no finger hath graven it there?
Whence came light? Did its motions arise
Without bidding? Will science declare
That the law ruling all hath upsprung
From no mind that abideth no where?

Yea, I know! cried the true man of old;
And whoso'er wills it may know,
My Redeemer, He liveth! I seek for the sign
Of His presence, and lo
As He spoke to the light, and it was so
He speaks to my soul and I know.

"When Love Passed By," another of Dr. Solis-Cohen's poems, would be worth quoting in full, as a specimen of an entirely different style, but we have room for only the two concluding stanzas. The theme is second only to that treated in the foregoing poem, for surely God and Love are most significant to humanity. After telling how Love passed by while the man was busy with his plowing, and again while he was busy at his sowing, and called him to follow; and how he refused to go, but said he would follow when his plowing was done; and again when his sowing was done—the poet continues:

I was busy with my reaping
When Love passed by.
"Come," she cried, "thou plantest grieving,
Ripened sorrows art thou sheaving—
If the heart lie fallow, vain is
Garnered store. Thy wealth of grain is
Less than Love's least sigh.
Haste thee, for the hours fast dwindle
Ere the pyre of Hope shall kindle
In Life's western sky."
But I answered: "I am reaping;
When the song of youth and maiden
Home the hockcart comes full laden,
I will follow."

Love passed by.

I had gathered in my harvest
When Love passed by.
"Stay," I called to her swift speeding—
Turning not, my cry unheeding,
"Stay, O Love! I fain would follow;
Stay thy flight, O fleet-winged swallow,
Cleaving twilight sky.
I am old and worn and weary,
Void my fields and heart—and dreary—
With thee would I fly.
Sad ghosts of my dead hopes haunt me,
Fierce regrets like demons taunt me—
Stay, I follow!"

Love passed by.

With another quotation, showing again a different style, but still simple and earnest, we will conclude our review of this author. It is a sonnet called

THE TSAR'S ANSWER.

In brute joy gloating o'er his victim's pain
With knout uplifted savage Russia stands—
A monstrous terror shadowing the lands—
And scowleth sullen hatred and disdain
On them that seek—albeit a suppliant train
Meek breathing honeyed words—to stay his hands
From scourging innocence. The dreadful strands
For answer whirl on high and smite again.

Plead with the vulture poised in mid-air;
Plead with the famished tigress crouched to spring;
Plead with the serpent, hissing ere he sting;
Plead with the pestilence—for these may spare,
But never will a Tsar heed Mercy's prayer,
Till from the cannon's throat its accents ring.

We are well aware that in the necessarily limited space permitted to an address of this character, a

mere outline has been given of the contributions of our physicians to *belles-lettres*. We trust, however, sufficient of their work has been spoken of to prove that the American physician is the peer of his European confrère, and take pride in the fact that many of our literary doctors acknowledge the Jefferson Medical College as their Alma Mater.

RIDGE AVENUE, ROXBOROUGH, PHILA.

CHLORALISM.

By J. B. MATTISON, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Medical Director Brooklyn Home for Habitues; Member Amer. Med. Assn., Amer. Assn. for the Cure of Inebriety, N. Y. Academy of Medicine, N. Y. Medico-Legal Society, N. Y. Neurological Society, Medical Society of the County of Kings.

CHLORALISM has largely waned in the last half decade. The advent of other—though not better, in some respects, I am bound to say—hypnotics has lessened the growth of a toxic disease that, ten years ago, bade fair to assume large proportions and wreck some of the best in the land. Its victims came mainly from the educated rank of our people—brain workers—those who, by super-zealous devotion to duty or long and exhausting vigils over mental toil, had banished the “sweet restorer.” Many chloral inebriates were found among the large and—at that time more than now—enlarging number of morphine habitues, who were impelled to its use by the inroads of the poppy along insomnic lines.

So, too, among rum-takers; the marvelous power of chloral in wooing the drowsy god, after a big debauch, led to its use—with or without medical counsel—that, at times, could only be called reckless, and that again and again brought the long last sleep.

Besides the risk of confirmed addiction from the uncareful use of chloral, it has a pernicious power *per se* that is unique—greater than morphine, though the latter is more snareful and more difficult to cure. Regarding this effect, along various lines—psychic and somatic—no more complete picture has ever been presented than that by the writer, eleven years ago, in a paper—*Chloral Inebriety*—read before the Medical Society of the County of Kings, April 15, 1879 (at command of any one who may desire and will write for a copy), which contains a striking case, akin to the one presented in this paper, noting a special effect of chloral, and mainly peculiar to that drug.

Quoting from that paper: “I refer to peculiar pains in the limbs, simulating neuralgia or rheumatism; yet, unlike the former, as they are not limited to the course of the nerves, and differing from the latter in not being exactly *in* the joints, but rather *girdling* the limbs just above or below them, without pain or pressure, and unaggravated by movement. Their diagnostic import is, that they may be mistaken for the diseases they resemble, and, their origin being unsuspected, prove obstinate to treatment.”

Similar pains are sometimes noted in chronic chloroform-takers. Anstie thought the latter fact afforded some support to the theory that chloral acts by evolving chloroform in the blood. He expressed the opinion that some cases of supposed rheumatic or neuralgic pain would be found, on careful inquiry, to be due to chloral-taking, and cited the following case, in which this symptom was prominent:

A. B., physician, began the use of chloral February 1, 1873, in 30-grain doses, to procure sleep when kept awake by great anxiety. In two months noticed inflamed and weakened eyes, with scalding tears.

Continued the drug, however, sometimes increasing the dose and repeating it. From April to August the usual amount taken was 1 drachm; in the latter month he commenced using it during the day, one to three times. About December 1 he began to realize the amount he was daily taking, and found it half an ounce—sometimes more. He now began to complain of severe general pains, especially about the joints, which grew worse in the moist air of London; there was no tenderness, and they were not increased by motion. Chloral did not relieve them, except when it put him to sleep. Soon after this he made a mistake in his dose, using from a stronger solution, which brought on the pains with frightful severity, and Dr. Anstie was summoned. He found him with suffused eyes, haggard features, sleepless, peculiar, broken speech, partial paraplegia, loss of co-ordination, and excessive joint pains. An examination disclosed that he had taken more than an ounce of chloral the preceding day. It was at once withdrawn. Cannabis indica was used to relieve the nervous disturbance, tonics given, and under this treatment he recovered.

The following case under our care is of interest:

Mrs. A., aged thirty-seven years, began to suffer from insomnia sixteen years ago, which persisted in varying degrees until December, 1889, when a severe injury, confining her to bed for fourteen weeks, increased this wakeful condition until it became essential to compel sleep. Chloral secured it. The initial dose was 15 grains, at bed-time. This amount sufficed for fourteen months, when she began to suffer severe limb pains—not increased by pressure or movement—which soon resulted in a sharp and prolonged bout of hysteria and nervous prostration, with increased agrypnia. The chloral dose was doubled, but without effect. During several weeks various hypnotics were tried, with ill success. Her physician declared: “In the endeavor to give her sleep I almost exhausted the ‘Pharmacopœa.’” Finally, hyoscyamine was given. This broke the insomnia; but, for some reason, after a week’s use, recourse was again had to chloral; and this was continued until a week before coming to us, when a new medical adviser decreased it and gave hyoscyamus, with the result of much lessened pain but little better sleep.

At time of placing herself under our care, Mrs. A. was weak, sleepless, anorexic, and greatly depressed. Her physician wrote: “This chloral-taking, with the shock from the horrible injury she received, has almost entirely wrecked her nervous system.” The chloral was at once withdrawn, and 40 grains of chloralamid given. It brought a full night’s sleep, without ill after-effects. During the following fortnight various hypnotics—sulfonal, paraldehyde, morphine, codeine, hyoscyne, somnal, and chloralamid were used. The last-named proved by far the best—always fetching refreshing slumber for several hours—and was continued. Meantime she was placed on large doses of strychnine, and 2 grains thrice daily of quinine. In ten days increased strength permitted a drive, and in a few days more her appearance at every meal. The peculiar pains steadily lessened, and in a fortnight were a thing of the past. The chloralamid was gradually decreased during a month, and then ended. The strychnine and quinine, after a few weeks, were followed by phosphorus and Fowler’s solution, with an eight-minute bed-time galvanic séance. Under this treatment Mrs. A. progressively improved in every way, and at this writing she asserts that “life is worth living,” and is “feeling better than for years.” To complete and confirm

convalescence we have advised, in view of her insomniac record, a sea trip, with a short tour abroad, and the winter spent in Bermuda.

This case is instructive. It proves anew the snareful effects of chloral; yet, despite this and other drawbacks, we consider it, in some form, first among hypnotics. Of all the new claimants for favor in insomnia, the two most effective contain it—somnal and chloralamid. The latter we think the better. While deeming it less likely to enslave by continued use, it certainly is less depressing, and the sequelæ are less unpleasant. We use it largely—dose, 30 to 60 grains on tongue at bed-time—and regard it a very valuable addition to our resources.

BROOKLYN AVENUE.

DE GEMPT urges the use of caffeine in cases of threatened collapse in various asthenic diseases, but especially in acute pneumonia, and cites several cases in which it was successfully used in conjunction with stimulants. He believes the drug indicated in the course of acute pneumonia when there is evidence of cardiac failure, such as rapid, irregular pulse, with lowered tension. Should the pneumonia be of asthenic type, it should be used from the onset, and the earlier in the course of the disease it is used after asthenia develops, the better. In cases of this sort, caffeine, in doses of .35 gramme four to five times daily, raises the arterial tension, diminishes the rate of the respiration and pulse, and lowers the temperature. Its action is prompt; but in urgent cases it had better be used hypodermically. It is advisable to continue it for a brief period after the febrile deferescence.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

RHINOSCLEROMA.—This is a disease that Kaposi and Hebra claim in differentiating; the result of their efforts commenced twenty years ago. Kaposi showed two typical cases of the disease at his clinic, one newly admitted, another who had been under treatment for a year. The new patient had the alæ of nose widely distended and thickened, as well as the septum and mucous membrane. When the nose is caught between the thumb and finger, the whole feels as if two bones were pressed. The nares are very narrow, owing to the great thickening around, causing the patient to breathe through the mouth.

The other case under treatment had much the same appearance about the nose, but the upper lip and soft palate were also greatly thickened. He said that very little could be done for the morbid condition beyond making life supportable for the patient, as perfectly curing it appeared to be out of the question.

In 1868, Hebra had a patient in his clinic with great thickening of the upper lip—presumably syphilitic—for which he was treated with mercurial plasters, and other anti-syphilitic drugs, for three months without any apparent improvement; on the contrary, thickening increased and extended its area over the alæ of the nose and face. Failing in this line of treatment, an anti-sclerotic method was adopted, with no better result. Kaposi affirms that he never believed the case to be one of syphilis, but, not knowing of any other disease he could associate it with, proposed to excise a small portion of the growth for microscopic examination.

The histological and clinical investigation revealed a new growth, which could not be identified with any

other neoplasm at the time, although it had some close connection on analogy with scirrhus in having a hard consistence, which then received the name of "rhinoscleroma."

Not long after this case, a Russian lady fell under my own observation with the upper lip and nose greatly thickened and enlarged. This woman had wandered from one doctor to another, visiting university towns with the hope of getting some relief; but her case seemed to grow worse. The nose, when caught between the fingers, gave the feeling of holding two ivory plates, so firm and resisting were the infiltrated alæ. The organ was greatly enlarged in width, with the nares very narrow. It was noted that the change was chronic, and that the infiltration commenced in mucous membrane extending into the deeper tissue, constantly narrowing the lumen until the atresia was complete.

The external surface of the morbid part may even retain its normal condition, or assume a smooth, glazed appearance, void of all hair follicles, and more resembling a hypertrophic scar; at other times the surface of the part may have a brownish-red color, produced by a number of struggling vessels in the cutaneous area endeavoring to maintain the circulation, and giving a keloid or chancre-sclerotic appearance. Closer observation further showed that this infiltrated tissue had not an ulcerative origin, and no substance had been lost. The hard mass had also a peculiarity that, when endeavoring to cut it with a knife, notwithstanding the ivory or marble hardness, it offered little resistance to the knife, cutting like Emmenthaler cheese; moreover, when the section cut was taken out, the surface of the section remained perfectly smooth and uncontracted, differing in this from other growths where the elasticity of the part causes a contraction after section has been made. In malignant growths, such as sarcoma, carcinoma, ulceration, or necrosis may be found, but in this disease a serous fluid is poured out, which in time raises the surface to unusually large dimensions. In the section scarcely any blood is to be found, and no pain on puncturing the part. In cases more recently observed, the morbid change is not confined to the nasal organ alone, but may extend over the lips and advance to the pharynx. Billroth reports a case where it affected the under lip, the whole surrounding of the mouth narrowing the whole entrance to such an extent that the patient had to be fed with a quill. He performed an operation for the relief of the sufferer by removing a large part of the indurated infiltration; but, after a few months, the channel was as narrow as before the operation.

The morbid pathology still remains in obscurity. In some of the post-mortems of these patients, tumors have been found in the parietal region of the brain or attached to the calvarium, and some of these having fine cellular infiltrations resembling a sarcoma. Billroth and others believed that the growth had an inflammatory origin, which they considered the round cell testified, but it was discovered later that these round cells, in the course of time, were converted into fibrous tissue, or were reabsorbed, and disappeared. Kaposi believed that the process was not an inflammatory one, but depending more on the nutrition of the tissues. This he considered was supported by the gradual invasion of the parts, although he admits that the presence of the round cells favors the belief of a close approximation to sarcoma, but it is quite distinct from it in its malignity.—*Med. Press and Circular.*

The Times and Register

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

WILLIAM F. WAUGH, A.M., M.D., Managing Editor.
A. E. ROUSSEL, M.D., French Exchanges.
W. F. HUTCHINSON, M.D., Italian and Spanish Exchanges.
HERMAN MARCUS, M.D., Russian and German Exchanges.
GEO. WHARTON McMULLIN, Manager Advertising Department.

THE TIMES AND REGISTER,
FORMED BY UNITING THE
PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL TIMES,
THE MEDICAL REGISTER,
THE POLYCLINIC,
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL DIGEST,
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Published by the MEDICAL PRESS Co., Limited.

Address all communications in regard to Editorial and Subscription Business, to 1725 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Address all communications in regard to Advertising, to 218 E. 34th Street, New York.

New York and Philadelphia, September 5, 1891.

THE NEW MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL.

IN a few weeks, the new Medico-Chirurgical Hospital will open its doors.

If we look back five years in the history of this institution, and compare its present quarters with those of the past, we are filled with admiration for the noble women and men by whose untiring energy and philanthropy this monument now stands complete, and stretching its arms, asking a vaster scope of usefulness.

The new building occupies an area of 64 feet front by 134 feet deep; is six stories high, and finished in the most approved style. Its hygienic appurtenances are of the very best. Its front is of magnificent proportions, with an imposing aspect. It consists of brownstone and enough brick to enhance its artistic appearance.

The hospital contains 165 beds, the fifth floor being reserved exclusively for private patients.

When it is remembered that nearly 11,000 patients were treated in the hospital proper, and the dispensary service during the past year, its friends will surely say, *Well done!* to such an institution, whose rule is never to refuse a free patient as long as there is a vacant bed.

Thus a new era dawns upon a noble institution, which, in so short a time, has reached the enviable position it now occupies in this community. That its great success, may ever be *crescendo* is the sincere wish of all those engaged in the humane cause of learning and charity.

Ad multos annos!

H. M.

RECITATIONS vs. LECTURES.

CATALOGUES of medical colleges usually have half a page or more devoted to an enumeration of "text-books." A list of text-books will also be found in the catalogues of various classical and other institutions of learning. In the latter case, we under-

stand that these mentioned works are actually used in the institution, and that the student will be required to have them and to study them. With regard to medical colleges, however, the writer has never yet fully understood what their list of text-books really means.

The usual acceptance of the word "text-book" is a book that contains the principles of some branch of learning, the book intended to be adopted by some institution teaching this branch of learning, and to be systematically gone through by a methodical course of lesson-prescribing and recitation-hearing. But so far as the text-books mentioned in the medical catalogues are concerned, the student may have all or one or none of them. Nobody knows whether he has them or not, nor is he ever asked a question that presupposes a study of any of these particular works. Instead of enumerating three Anatomies, four Physiologies, five Histologies, and so on, would it not be better for the student if the faculty were to decide on one good work in each department of study, require the student to have the book, and make sure that he studies it? Would it not be well, in fact, to teach medicine as other branches of knowledge are taught? If, in the long course of years, the recitation method has been found the best way of teaching Greek, Latin, German, mathematics, physics, and political economy, why should it not also be the best way of teaching anatomy, physiology, surgery, and practice of medicine? Some one says: "Yes, but medicine is not a fixed science. No one teacher fully coincides with the methods advocated by another." So far as that is concerned, do all teachers coincide in the rendering of a difficult Greek or Latin sentence? Is it necessary for the teacher of mathematics always to solve problems in the way the book directs? Is the instructor in political economy prohibited from expressing views at variance with those of the text-books he uses? or of making inferences different from those of the author?

If all professors were teachers, the lecture system would probably be satisfactory enough; but as the proportion is just about one to ten, it can be seen that somebody has to suffer. That somebody is the student. The vast majority of didactic lectures are simply time-wasters, and the sooner they are done away with, the better for the student. Here and there is a brilliant and efficient teacher-lecturer, but they are so rare that the student as a class would be much better off were the didactic lecture system abolished.

If the professor has ability as a lecturer and teacher, the clinics afford him ample opportunity to demonstrate his ability; and if he has no ability, the student at least suffers less from but one clinical lecture a week than from one clinical and three didactic abortions within the same period. As it is, most of the student's knowledge is gained either at the clinics, through quizzes, or by his own reading. And here the element of time comes in. After trying, during from three to six hours of didactic lectures, to follow the words of men who know not how to speak, the student goes to his room in the evening—his only time—too exhausted mentally to accomplish any satisfactory work. The result of this is, that before

examinations he fills himself full from quiz compends, and graduates without having read through, perhaps, a single standard work on any of the fundamental or special branches. In our better colleges, the graduation requirements of the medical student are now so numerous and exacting that every effort should be made towards economizing his time and facilitating the actual labor of acquiring knowledge. And if the recitation method is the best way of teaching a branch of learning, and the easiest way of gaining a knowledge of it, why not give the medical student the advantage of this method? Instead of three, let the college mention one book on anatomy—say Gray's—and then require every student to have a copy. Let the professor of anatomy prescribe for his class a certain number of pages as a lesson, and hear a recitation on this, just as any other teacher does. He would thus be sure that the anatomical library of some of his students does not consist merely of a "Vest-Pocket Anatomist" for use in dissecting, and a quiz compend against examination time, but would know for a certainty that they are systematically studying a standard work on this important branch. Should the class be too large for one teacher to handle, it could be divided into sections, as at our larger classical institutions. The needs of the student are illustrated by the growth of the quiz system, a system by which the student who can afford the expense, after having paid the professor for his lectures, gives the quiz-master an additional reward for teaching what the professor has talked about. Two hours are thus consumed where one should have been sufficient.

Just as the graded course is slowly replacing the absurd old system of huddling students of all classes in one room, and hurling at their devoted heads, for two or three successive years, the same lectures, so we believe that the recitation will ultimately replace the didactic lecture, and will do this to the great increase not only of the student's physical comfort, but also of his positive knowledge at the end of his studenthood.

R. B. S.

Annotations.

LOUISVILLE.

COMING here from Cincinnati, by all means take the steamer. The trip down the Ohio is delightful. As the steamer leaves Cincinnati at 5 P. M. and arrives here at 6 A. M. (barring fogs), no time is lost, while the passage, including berth and meals, costs a dollar less than the railroads charge for fare alone. The Fleetwood had clean beds; no vermin; very good music, and good service.

After Cincinnati, Louisville is clean. There is more bustle and activity in the streets here. There are four medical colleges here, with 1,500 students, more they claim than in any other American city, except in New York. But, alas! the colleges are, with one exception, built on the two-year plan, and the only three-year school has a class of about 130, after seventeen years' existence. But the short term is not the only reason for Louisville's prominence as a center of medical teaching, for she has always

numbered men of the largest caliber among her physicians. The memory of the great surgeon who left Louisville to make Jefferson College illustrious is still cherished here, and in this city also his work still lives in that of his old pupils. The colleges here claim to have facilities for teaching that are not excelled in any of the Eastern schools. Great attention is paid to laboratory work, and each student is required to attend the quizzes. Dr. H. Goodman, of the University, has just completed an exhaustive study of the remarkable poisoning case in which sixty-three persons suffered. The report will shortly appear in one of the Louisville medical journals. After considering the various theories, Dr. Goodman proves conclusively that the cases were due to the ingestion of septic matter.

Lovers of "Progress" regret that Dudley Reynolds has retired from medical journalism. His patients having established the priority of their claim upon his time.

Dr. John Goodman has been seriously ill, but is now somewhat better.

The health of Louisville appears to be somewhat worse than usual this summer, there having been an unusual prevalence of typhoid fever and of intestinal troubles.

Although not equal in population to Cincinnati or Pittsburg, Louisville displays a degree of business enterprise far ahead of either. Several great drug houses have pushed their trade beyond the city, even into the great Eastern cities. Mr. Scheffer, in a little place, in a little out-of-the-way corner, manufactures the pepsin with which his name has been associated for twenty years. He showed us a sample of saccharated pepsin in an open bottle prepared in 1872, as free from any unpleasant odor as the day it was made. Mr. Scheffer believes that large doses of pepsin are unnecessary, as the stomach takes up the work of digestion when it has been once commenced by the pepsin administered. He also insists on the necessity of diluting the food well when pepsin is given.

Messrs. Renz and Henry call attention to a very important point in connection with their elixir of the three chlorides. It is that certain drugs gain in therapeutic power when allied with other drugs having a similar action. Thus they have reduced the dose of mercury to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr., and of arsenic to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Some years ago the writer called attention to the fact that cascara and maltine exerted a much greater laxative effect together than either did separately. Quite recently the same observation was made in regard to the cardiac tonics, the combination of several giving better results than the increase in dose of either.

Although Louisville is celebrated for its whiskey, we have not in two days spent here noticed a single individual under the influence.

The albuminate of iron has not come up to expectations and is being withdrawn. W. F. W.

CONSUMPTION.

IN August, 1890, Dr. Koch read his address on Bacteriology before the tenth International Medical Congress. Dr. Koch spoke of his so-called discovery, and of the micro-organic causes of most of our diseases, as the originator of the theory.

More than fifty years ago, Raspail published, in his "Histoire de nos maladies et leurs remèdes," that among the causes of our maladies living, minute germs, parasites (bacteria, microbes, bacilli, micrococci, pores, or whatever you may call it now), were

the predominant destroyers of human life. That great chemist was hooted down, prosecuted and persecuted by the profession. This is not said to disparage the merits of Koch, but in justice to the man who, of all others, has opened the field to the important study of bacteriology.

Next comes Dr. Dixon, of Philadelphia, an American savant, who published the lymph and tubercle bacilli theory long before Koch even said a word about the question. Our American investigator is of the opinion that in its present form the fluid is too dangerous to be used at all in the human subject.

To make his lymph, Koch tried, as he says, etheral oil, tar pigments, mercurial vapor, salts of gold and silver, especially cyanide of gold, to destroy the germ of consumption. The late Dr. Ricord used to say in regard to gold: "It is an elegant preparation for the doctor to receipt from, but bad and very dangerous to give to his patients."

Professor Virchow made a report, recently, of twenty-one autopsies of dead consumptives, treated by lymph, and he declares that its injection increases the number of germs bacilli in the human body, forces them to emigrate to non-affected parts of the system, producing other diseases and endangering more rapidly the life of the patient.

Meanwhile two French physicians, Bertin and Picher, of Nantes, tried the transfusion of goat's blood in consumptive patients, on the theory that goats are exempt from the fearful disease. Their report of success has created quite a sensation at the Academy of Medicine, who took hold of the subject for further investigation, with hope, and certainly without danger.

I have no faith in the curative power of the injection of the lymph. It may be of service for the more certain diagnosis of tuberculosis of the different parts of the body; but it requires so much care, it must be prepared so skillfully, and its dangers are so great, if the least mistake is made, that I prefer to agree with Dr. Dixon.

The main principle is to drive out the voracious tenants, who crawl in the cells of the lungs, feast on the tissues of those organs, eat up the vital power of the blood, and, when they have multiplied, so that they remain masters of these cells, their nefarious work is done—our physical life is gone.

To accomplish that cleaning out, bring into the body recuperative tonic elements, good germ-destroyers, which will heal and make a purer and stronger blood, and health will be restored.

The millions of pores of our skin and the colon are the means of exit, to clean the dead bacilli, their slimy booty and the effete matter out. Hence the germicide medication.

To be more particular, have a generous diet, all kind of vegetables (except potatoes) and fruit; Graham or corn bread; fresh cream and pure wine, as native Burgundy or claret at every meal; soup once a day at least; roast veal or mutton venison, all well spiced, no pastry, no pork, no tea, and very little coffee.

The two best germ killers I found were camphor and tar. Should you succeed in permeating the system, the blood, the lungs, the glands, the muscles, in fact, every portion of the body with tar and camphor, the bacillus must go and leave you free from the disease.

I use the camphor in cigarettes, to inhale constantly, take a five-grain capsule three times a day, swallowing it with a cupful of tar-water. At night, dust between the sheets of the bed with the powder; sleep on pillows made of hops well powdered with camphor; renew the camphor every week.

Instead of coffee or tea, make an infusion of borage, burdock squills, or sarsaparilla, with a teaspoonful of iron preparation in a cupful three times a day, at meal time; ventilate your room so as to have pure air day and night; clean the spittoon at least three times a day. Avoid severe colds.

Wash the body twice a day with the Raspail sedative water, massage-like, followed by a vigorous rubbing with camphor ointment, and clean the colon every evening with an injection of a quart or more of tar water.

Lately I have added to the above treatment one morrhuaoland creasote capsule an hour after meals and one antiseptic poultice on the chest in retiring for the night; change the bed-sheet and undergarments very often, and wash them immediately in boiling water.

By absorption, the camphor and tar will be carried through all the tissues and circulations; and in the course of time will drive the bacilli and consumption from the body.

With cheerful surroundings and determination to conquer, you may anticipate a cure though half of the lung would be disorganized.

The first case I treated in a similar way, was Joseph, a nephew of Moses Chartier, of St. Anne, Illinois, twenty-seven years ago. He was spitting green and had all the symptoms of the last stage of consumption. In less than three months he was up; a year after he married, and is still in good health. Many others have been rescued from that scourge by analogous treatments, and I think such antiseptics used in similar manner in infectious or contagious diseases would prove as curative and beneficial, as for lung diseases.

The Secretary of the German Government for medical instruction in the last monthly meeting of the Prussian Herrenhaus says in conclusion: "Professor Koch is in hope to finish his work in a few weeks, and will present his discovery to the profession. I hope that such will be the case, but to positively claim its therapeutic value, I cannot do."

D.

HALLOCK, MINN.

The Medical Digest.

CHANCROIDS AND ULCERATIONS.—

R.—Aristol,..... 3j.
Tarro-Petrolene (Petr. Comp. No. 1) 3ij.

Ft. ung.

Sig. Apply twice daily.

—The Bact. World.

ALCOHOL IN ERYSIPELAS.—Dr. Stembarth has treated successfully a number of cases of erysipelas by the external application of alcohol. He paints the affected part and the healthy skin surrounding it every two hours with absolute alcohol, and claims to effect a cure in most cases within three or four days.

—Hospital Gazette.

PIGMENTATIONS OF PREGNANCY.—The *Journal de Medecine de Paris*, recommends that the following ointment be rubbed into the affected parts, twice daily, to remove the pigmentations which so often disfigure pregnant women:

R.—Cocoa butter,
Castor oilāā 3ij ¼
Oxide of zinc gr. v.
Yellow oxide of mercury..... gr. ij.
Essence of rose, enough to perfume.

SUNFLOWER is recommended as an efficient remedy for asthma. The drug is given in whiskey with iodide of potassium.—*Waugh.*

LELOIR claims excellent results in the abortive treatment of herpes from the local use of 1 part of resorcin or menthol to 50 of alcohol. If there is much pain he uses gauze steeped in the following solution and covered with an impermeable dressing: Alcohol, 100 parts; cocaine hydrochlorate, 1 part; extract of cannabis Indica, 10 parts; mint essence, 10 parts.

—*Medical Standard.*

BANANAS IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.—In cases of chronic bronchitis with difficult breathing and scanty expectoration the use of banana-juice has been highly praised. The juice is prepared by cutting up the bananas in small pieces and putting them, with plenty of sugar, in a closed glass jar. The latter is then placed in cold water, which is gradually made to boil. When the boiling point is reached the process is complete. Of the syrup so made a teaspoonful every hour is the proper dose.

—*New York Medical Record.*

QUICK ACTION OF DRUGS.—If you want a sure, speedy action from your drugs, as if you gave them hypodermically, administer them in hot water; one-half the dose will have the effect. The reason is obvious. If the dose be given in hot water it is quickly absorbed, and the force of the drug thrown upon the system at once. Few people realize how long the dose will remain in the stomach if that viscus be chilled. Beaumont found that a glass of ice-water stopped digestion for one hour. This method of administration is particularly suitable for the vegetable preparations, opiates, etc.

—*Medical World.*

JULUS CHÉRON writes: "Pelvic pain, in cases of metritis, salpingo-ovary, pelvic cellulitis, or pelvic peritonitis, are particularly severe in those of rheumatic diathesis. We even meet with women who, after menopause, suffer the pains which accompany uterine diseases, who complain of acute suffering in the lumbosacral and abdominal regions, and who have merely, from taking cold, an attack of lumbosacral neuralgia, without any lesion of the genital organs. In questioning these patients we may easily assure ourselves that a rheumatic taint is present. Salicin is, in such cases, a remedy of service, and I have often found it superior as an analgesic to those generally employed in acute or chronic pelvic cellulitis. I usually administer 1 gramme (15½ grains) daily, divided into three doses."

—*Kansas City Medical Index.*

VINAY (*Lyon Médical*) has recommended the employment of aristol in the treatment of fissured nipples occurring during lactation. He uses it in cases where there is much ulceration and pain. The mixture is as follows:

R.—Aristol..... 3j.
Liq. vaselin..... 3v.

This is to be applied to the breast and carefully wiped off before the child nurses. After its employment the pain diminishes and cicatrization goes on rapidly. In cases in which the glands become much involved this preparation of aristol may be rubbed into the enlargement with advantage.

—*Archives of Gynecology.*

DENTISTRY AND SYPHILIS.—At a recent meeting of the New York Odontological Society, Dr. L. D. Bulkley discussed the subject of syphilis in its relation to dentistry, and gave it as a result of his observations that there are four sources whence infection may be conveyed in this association, viz., the initial sore, mucous patches, syphilitic ulcerations, and the blood. The chief source of danger in dental operations is the mucous sore, the sufferers being patients infected by instruments used in second cases without being sufficiently carefully cleansed, and dentists who receive the poison direct from the syphilitic subject. The remedy proposed is to boil all instruments used in dental operations in strong carbolic acid solution, and to disinfect with the same or a trustworthy substitute, the napkins, floss rubber, plaster, etc., employed in the various proceedings of dentistry.

—*Provincial Med. Jour.*

ANOTHER DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—We regret to have to report another death from chloroform, which recently took place at the Middlesex Hospital. The deceased, a man aged thirty-three years, went to the hospital, accompanied by his wife, to have an abscess of the neck opened. The wife states that she was not told that chloroform was to be administered or she should have objected, knowing that her husband had a weak heart and was subject to fits. These frequent deaths from chloroform call for some official inquiry, and we would suggest that the Royal College of Physicians appoint a Committee of Inquiry to investigate this subject. Our strong impression is, that chloroform is very often given by administrators who are inexperienced, and that anæsthetics are often given for the most trivial operations not calling for their use.

—*Hospital Gazette.*

DENTAL ASEPSIS.—There is reason to suspect that Listerian dogmas have not yet permeated the dental department of surgery, and that there is room for improvement in relation to the antiseptics of the instruments employed in the dental art. We do not go so far as to advocate the extraction of teeth under the carbolic spray, but there are undoubtedly some very tangible risks involved by negligence in this respect, foremost among which is the possibility of transmitting syphilis and blood-poisoning. The mouth is itself the perfect model of an incubator for the spores of bacteria, fulfilling all the requirements as to heat and moisture, besides providing suitable media for their development. The dentist therefore cannot be too scrupulously careful in providing for the freedom of his hands and of his instrument from "misplaced matter," *alias* dirt. Nothing is more likely to secure for him the confidence and esteem of patients than an ostentatious observance of the laws of surgical cleanliness. For this reason we are disposed to advise the methodical use of antiseptics. Not, indeed, that they are essential to cleanliness, but because the antiseptic method, when conscientiously carried out, ensures that purity which is indispensable for perfect safety. The best agent for the sterilization of instruments is probably boiling water, which probably places any marauding microbes *hors de combat*. It has the premier advantage of being easy of application and of not damaging the steel. "Antiseptic dentistry" would make a good war-cry, but unless all dentists practice this they will have fallen short of their mission.

—*Med. Press and Circular.*

TREATMENT OF "RED NOSE."—According to Unna, one-fifth of the cases are due to acne rosacea with vascular dilatation. Very often it stands in direct relation to seborrhoea of the hairy skin. This seborrhoea should be treated in the usual way. When acne rosacea is the cause, Unna gives fifty centigrams (seven and a half grains) of ichthyol daily internally, and at the same time prescribes lotions of the same substance in watery solution externally. At night applications of the following paste are of benefit:

R.—Zinc pomade..... 20.0.
Rice powder..... 5.0.
Sulphur..... 2.0.

Unna advises multiple scarifications of the dilated veins after Hebra. This should be repeated two or three times a week. The minute wounds should be covered at once with moist absorbent cotton. In light cases, and as supplementary treatment, he advises repeated washings with ichthyol soap. Only warm water should be used.—*Am. Practitioner and News.*

IODOPHENIN: A NEW ANTISEPTIC.—A. Scholvien has found (*Pharm. Zeit.*) that when a cold-saturated solution of phenacetin, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is treated with iodine, a gray precipitate forms which afterwards appears as a mass of crystalline needles. It forms, when dry, a chocolate-brown powder. When recrystallized from glacial acetic acid, it may be obtained in steel-blue crystals.

In preparing this substance on a large scale, it would be necessary to operate with very large quantities of liquid, if a mere aqueous solution of phenacetin were employed. This is avoided by dissolving the phenacetin in glacial acetic acid, and afterwards diluting with water.

The resulting product, called *iodophenin*, melts at 130° C., decomposing at the same time. It contains one portion of its iodine in a more intimate combination than the other. It is soluble in twenty parts of cold glacial acid, more easily in the same liquid when hot, and is also soluble in alcohol. It is but slightly soluble in benzol and chloroform, and insoluble in water. If heated with water, it is decomposed.

Witthowsky has found that this substance is a most efficient bactericide.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

THERMOMETRY IN DIAGNOSTIC RELATION TO EAR DISEASE.—Every aurist must have remarked in the course of treatment of chronic suppuration of the middle-ear, that there are times when the auricle feels warmer than usual to the hand. I have noticed also that this increased warmth of the ear often corresponds with an increase of discomfort in the ear, and even with pain. It occurred to me to insert an ordinary registering thermometer in the external auditory canal, which revealed the fact that there was an increase of temperature on the affected side of from one-eighth to one degree. When I have found this the case I have used free douching with carbolated hot water, which, in my experience, always relieves subacute congestions and inflammations of the middle-ear whether the drum-membrane be perforated or not.

My observations have extended over the last two years, but have not been followed up very persistently or systematically. My attention was drawn anew to this subject by some remarks made at the Ontario Medical Association meeting, which was held recently in this city, by Dr. Birkett, of Montreal. He stated that Dr. Buller had been using surface thermometry to the mastoid with important results, which he will

no doubt publish in due time. In the meantime I invite the attention of the profession to this novel proceeding in the hope that it may lead to new indications in diagnosis of deep-seated ear disease.

—Ryerson, in *Med. Record.*

THE DRY METHOD OF TREATING WOUNDS.—Dr. Hal C. Wyman, of Detroit, calls attention to this valuable method of treating wounds. The treatment consists in drying the wound with hot, dry towels taken from an oven where they have been heated to 212° F. (100° C.). No water is allowed to touch the wound or the adjacent parts, from first dressing to final healing. Loose fragments are removed; all tissues bruised beyond repair are cut away with scissors; blood and dirt are scraped away with hot, dry towels. All lacerated parts are approximated and held with sutures which have been freshly sterilized by dry heat. Then a dry mixture of Wyeth's impalpable powder of boracic acid (seven parts) and iodoform (one part) is rubbed into the wounds along the line of approximation. Over this are laid strips of iodoform gauze. Over them oakum freshly sterilized cotton, held in a place by a roll bandage fresh from the oven.

The dressings are allowed to remain undisturbed until healed, unless pain, rise of temperature, or soiling of the dressing by discharges indicates that fresh dressings are needed. This method, he claims, favors the cleaning of the wound, favors the control of hemorrhage, diminishes the tendency to fermentation and putrefaction, hastens to repair the wounds, and insures the healing of flaps and ragged pieces which by the wet method would slough.

—*Canada Medical Record.*

FUCHSINE IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Dr. Karl G. Bogroff, of Odessa (*Vratch*), points out (on the ground of his own observations since 1888) that:

1. Fuchsine, like all other aniline dyes, is easily absorbed by the laryngeal and faucial mucous membrane.

2. Antiseptic fluids when mixed with fuchsine penetrate into the tissues far more deeply and act much more effectively, than when employed alone.

3. When injected into the larynx "the superficial cellular elements and inter-cellular spaces become infiltrated with particles of the aniline dye, and thus a thin protective film is formed, which is impermeable not only by any irritating fluids, but even by gaseous bodies."

4. In cases of reactive laryngeal inflammation arising in phthisical patients from constant irritation by the pulmonary discharge, the intra-laryngeal injection of a 2 per cent. watery solution of boracic acid saturated with fuchsine rapidly removes the inflammatory phenomena and relieves difficulty in swallowing, etc.

5. Fuchsine proves similarly beneficial in cases of "faucial mycosis."

The author cites the case of a medical man suffering from that affection in whom local irrigations with a 1 per 1,000 corrosive sublimate solution mixed with the dye quickly brought about a complete cure, after energetic antiseptic treatment by the ordinary methods had utterly failed. Dr. Bogroff believes, further, that in intra-laryngeal medication the admixture of fuchsine with other medicaments may also be found useful as a means of determining whether "the drugs reach their precise destination, and whether they do so in sufficient quantities."

—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

SYMMETRICAL GANGRENE FOLLOWING INFLUENZA.—Dr. Hugh Hightet records the following case :

A girl aged twenty, one week after the commencement of a mild attack of influenza, was climbing a steep hill, when she experienced a severe pain in the calf of each leg—so severe that she was unable to walk further, and had to be carried home. She remained in bed three days, and was scarcely on her feet again when once more pain suddenly arose in the right leg from the front of the knee to the toes. There was a sense of stiffness and numbness, and soon the foot began to feel cold. By the following day the foot was swollen and stiff, and blue discoloration appeared on the instep, spreading to the dorsum. On the succeeding day the left foot began to show similar signs. Three weeks later she was admitted into the British Hertford Hospital, Paris, with dry gangrene of some of the toes of the right foot and of the tip of one of those of the left foot. Her general condition was satisfactory. There was a soft systolic murmur over the heart, best heard towards the left base. Dr. Hightet surmises that owing to the weakened condition of the myocardium during the influenza, and probably also to an altered state of the endocardium, conditions favorable to the formation of thrombi in the heart were present, and that a portion of one of the clots was dislodged during the exertion in climbing, and subsequently other and larger emboli were separated. The patient made a good recovery.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

INGUINAL COLOTOMY.—In the *Centralblatt für Chirurgie*, Dr. Landow, of Göttingen, describes an abnormal condition of the sigmoid flexure, which is regarded as one of practical interest, as the possibility of its occurrence in any case of inguinal colotomy would contra-indicate the practice advocated by Madelung of stitching up the lower opening after complete division of the gut, and allowing the lower and detached segment to fall into the pelvis. In two cases of inguinal colotomy recently observed in the Göttingen clinic, where the usual practice is to divide the gut and to stitch the two open ends to the external wound, it was noticed that the discharge of fecal matter always took place from the lower and not from the upper opening, although at the time of the operation the lower portion of the gut was traced downward towards the bladder and the upper portion in the reverse direction. In one of these cases, which terminated fatally, it was found at the necropsy that the sigmoid flexure, which was very long and freely movable, passed upward and outward as far as the splenic flexure of the cæcum, and then curved downward and towards the middle line, reaching the rectum after a long and tortuous course. The division of the gut having been made in the ascending portion, what was supposed to have been the distal opening was that nearest the cæcum, whilst the supposed upper opening corresponded with the divided end of the inferior segment of the elongated and contorted sigmoid flexure.

—*British Med. Jour.*

GETTING EVEN WITH A TAPE WORM.—A butcher boy treated by mercurial inunctions, having passed two solices per anum, was treated with male fern, which caused the evacuation of two tæniae, whose gray coloration caused the presence of mercury to be suspected. Chemical analysis having demonstrated that such was really the case, microscopical examination gave the following result: Treated with glycerine, each proglottis showed the metallic deposit in

the vas deferens, in some of the vasa efferentia, and in the vesiculæ seminales. It was so pronounced in the oviduct that even to the naked eye it presented the appearance of a dark streak. The vagina looked like a dark tube, although on section the narrowed caliber was still found to exist. The walls of the uterus also contained a certain quantity, while the ovary itself was quite free. After staining by means of eosine and other coloring matters, longitudinal and transverse sections revealed the fact that the entire parenchyma of the tænia contained particles of mercury equally distributed. On the integument these were collected principally in the grooves or depressions, which was particularly the case in the neighborhood of the suckers; to the naked eye the head of the worm seemed blackish. The remarkable part of this observation is the enormous amount of mercury absorbed by these parasites without having any appreciable influence on their vitality; with the exception of the gray coloration, microscopical examination did not reveal any difference from the parasites found in healthy animals.

—*New England Medical Monthly.*

ON TAKING FLUID WITH MEALS.—A great deal of misapprehension is often found to exist in the popular mind in regard to matters of eating and drinking; the cause of this to some extent is to be traced to old-time sayings, which have come down to us in the form of a concentrated infusion of somebody's opinion upon a subject of which he or she was woefully ignorant. One of these misapprehensions to which we may refer is as to the injuriousness of taking fluid with meals. One frequently hears it laid down as a maxim that "it is bad to drink with your meals, it dilutes the gastric juice." By way of explanation we may remark that "it implies that the fluid taken is harmful." Whence this sagacious postulate originally came we cannot tell; it has quite the ring about it of an inconsequent deduction formed by a person whose presumption of knowledge was only exceeded by a lamentable ignorance of the subject. Medical men often find much difficulty in dealing with these museum specimens of antiquated science, for even educated persons are disposed to cling to the absurdities of their youth. Upon this matter Mr. Hutchinson remarks in the last number of his "Archives:" "I observe with pleasure that the verdict of general experience and common sense has been confirmed by scientific experiment in the matter of taking fluid with meals. Dr. Tev. O. Stratievsky, of St. Petersburg, after elaborate trials, has found that fluids materially assist the assimilation of proteids, and announces the following conclusion, which is to be hoped no future experiments will controvert—on the whole, the widely-spread custom of taking fluids during or just before one's meals, proves to be rational and fully justified on strict scientific grounds. To take fluids with the meals is almost as important an adjunct to digestion as is the mastication of solid food preparatory to swallowing it." It is obvious, however, that there is a limit to the amount of fluid one can swallow with impunity—not to speak of comfort—just as much with meals as at other times. It would be dangerous to create a general impression that fluid is good with food irrespective of quantity. It is, moreover, a well-ascertained clinical fact that an excess of cumprandial fluid does retard digestion in certain people, and gives rise to discomfort in most. A little attention to one's sensations in such matters will far better fix the desirable limit than all the "data" in the world.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

Medical News and Miscellany.

DOCTOR AND PREACHER.

Parson and doctor joined in one
Most suitably we find;
The one the suffering body treats,
The other soothes the mind.
The parson shows the way to heaven;
And then, with tender care,
The doctor consummates the work,
And gets the patient there.

—*Medical Age.*

DR. F. HURST MAIER sailed for Europe on the 6th, to continue his studies abroad.

HEADACHE almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

DR. WM. F. WAUGH is on his vacation out West. We hope that the trip will be a pleasant one, and that the doctor will return in the best of health.

THE Alvarenga Prize for 1891, of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, has been awarded to Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York, for his essay on Syphilis Insontium.

DR. CONCEPCION ALEIXANDRE has recently been appointed upon the staff of the Hospital de la Princesa in Madrid. This is said to be the first appointment of a woman to any official position in Spain.

If you want knowledge you must toil for it; and if pleasure you must toil for it. Toil is the law! Pleasure comes by toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love his work his life is a happy one.—*Ruskin.*

TELEGRAMS from Cairo report that cholera is greatly on the increase, both in the Hedjaz and Syria, and the mortality is very high. Telegrams from Constantinople announce that cholera is increasing in Aleppo. On August 5 there were sixty-five deaths from cholera reported there.

THE HYGIENE OF INFANTS.—A prize of one thousand francs (\$200) is offered by the French Academy of Medicine for the best essay on the Prophylaxis of Syphilis During Lactation. These in competition must be in the hands of the Academy before the 1st of March, 1892.

"NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL MONTHLY."—We have before us a souvenir copy of the *New England Medical Monthly*, issued to celebrate its tenth anniversary. Its artistic appearance enhances greatly the value of this excellent Monthly. It presents, in this issue, excellent photographs of the best known physicians and surgeons in this and other countries. We wish this journal great success in the future—success which it so well deserves.—ED.

HYPNOTISM EXTRAORDINARY.—"A curious case, according to a daily paper, has been disposed of in the Glatz criminal court in Germany. A chemical engineer named Sandmann, of the Munsterberg sugar refinery, has been fined 450 marks for causing bodily harm to a girl, named Emily Winter, by hypnotizing her for a whole week. Sandmann hypnotized the girl daily, sometimes even three times a day, until at last she became violently mad, and in her paroxysms tore the flesh from her fingers. She is now an inmate of a mad-house."

—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

PUNISHED FOR BETRAYING A PROFESSIONAL SECRET.—A prominent gynecologist in Germany was recently found liable for \$1,600 damages, besides being condemned to pay a fine of \$100, for having published clinical notes of some of his cases in a gynecological treatise. His fault consisted in publishing the names of his patients in conjunction with the clinical accounts of their cases.—*Med. Record.*

THE First Annual Meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association will be held September 24, 25, and 26, 1891, in the hall of the College of Physicians, corner Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, Pa. President, G. Betton Massey, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, Wm. James Morton, M.D. and A. H. Goelet, M.D.; Secretary, Wm. H. Walling, M.D.; Treasurer, Geo. H. Rohé, M.D.

INTER-CONTINENTAL AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—At a special meeting of the Susquehanna Co. (Pa.) Medical Society, held August 4, 1891, Dr. W. L. Richardson, of Montrose, Pa., member of the Auxiliary Committee of the Congress for Susquehanna Co., introduced resolutions approving of the Congress, and pledging his society to do all in its power to promote interest in the meeting. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MULTIPLE PREGNANCY.—Dr. Vassali ("La Spérimentale" reports a case of a woman who in the fourth month reached a size equal to that of term. She was taken with pains, and in the course of six hours delivered of six foeti whose combined weight was 1,730 grams, the largest weighing 305, and the smallest 250 grams. Their length varied from 22 to 26 centimeters. The single placenta was large, adherent, and removed piecemeal. A case of octuple pregnancy terminating at the same period was reported in "La France Medicale" of 1880. These multiple pregnancies are reversions to lower types since, as the researches of De Monteyel and others have shown, multiple pregnancies are most frequent among the degenerate classes.—*Med. Standard.*

THE MARKINGS ON THE FINGER TIPS.—Dr. D'Abundo has published the results of some researches on the markings on the tips of the fingers. He examined the fingers of seven idiots, and found that the markings on the tips of all the fingers on each hand were identical, thus showing a marked difference between those of idiots and of sane people. The thumb tips of one idiot had the same markings as those on his fingers. There was a noticeable smoothness of the finger tips in all the idiots. In one case Dr. D'Abundo remarked a perfect resemblance between the markings on the fingers of an idiot and on those of his mother. Out of twenty cases of imbecility Dr. D'Abundo found in four only one sort of tracing on all the fingers; in the rest there was a tendency to repetition on almost all the fingers. In hemiplegia, when the lesion was of old standing, he noticed in the part affected a distinct smoothness of the finger tips, which prevented him from obtaining a clear-cut impression. From a medico legal point of view, these researches may ultimately have an important bearing on crimes of a sanguinary nature. For instance, if drawings were taken of the impression of a hand bathed in blood the markings would be most clear, more especially if the criminal had not merely laid his hand on any papers, but had actually fingered them. The evidence of crime would be still more valuable if the criminal had some cicatrix or deformity on the fingers.—*Lancet.*

WEEKLY Report of Interments in Philadelphia,
from August 22 to August 29, 1891:

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Adults.	Minors.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Adults.	Minors.
Abscess.....		1	Fever, remittent.....	1	1
Anæmia.....	1		" scarlet.....		2
Aneurism of the aorta.....	1		" typhoid.....	2	2
Alcoholism.....	2		Gangrene.....	2	2
Apoplexy.....	4		Hemorrhage.....	2	10
Bright's disease.....	7	1	Inanition.....		
Burns and scalds.....	2		Inflammation bladder.....	2	
Cancer.....	9		" brain.....	2	7
Caries of spine.....	1		" bronchi.....	3	4
Casualties.....	6	1	" kidneys.....	2	2
Congestion of the brain.....	2	4	" liver.....	1	1
" lungs.....	1		" lungs.....	7	6
" liver.....	1		" pericardium.....	1	1
Cholera infantum.....	41		" peritoneum.....	5	1
Cholera morbus.....	3	2	" s. & bowels.....	6	6
Collapse of lungs.....	1		" knee joint.....	1	
Consumption of the lungs.....	33	2	Marasmus.....		48
" bowels.....	1		Obstruction of the bowels.....	3	8
Convulsions.....	21		Old age.....		1
" puerperal.....	1		Purpura hemorrhagica.....		
Croup.....	3		Paralysis.....	2	
Cyanosis.....	11		Poisoning.....		
Debility.....	3	6	Pyæmia.....	1	
Diabetes.....	1		Rheumatism.....	1	
Diarrhœa.....	1		Septicæmia.....	2	
Diphtheria.....	4		Suicide.....	6	1
Disease of the heart.....	17	3	Syphilis.....	1	
" liver.....	1		Teething.....	1	
Drowned.....	1	2	Tumor.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	1		Uremia.....	1	
Dysentery.....	4	3	Whooping cough.....		2
Epilepsy.....	1		Total.....	166	211
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	2				
Fever, malarial.....	1				

NEW YORK CITY SUPREME COURT DECISION.—By a decision of the New York City Supreme Court, it seems that a medical student cannot be debarred, without cause, from an examination for his degrees. It was in the case of Thomas Cecil against the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, whose faculty, without assigning any reason, informed him that he would not be allowed to attend the examination. The college authorities claimed the right, arbitrarily, to debar him; the court denied them that power. It may be the faculty had some occult reasons for their course. Perhaps they had ideas, without facility of expression. Or perhaps, like Falstaff, they would not give "reasons on compulsion." At all events, they should compromise with Cecil, now that he has come out ahead.—*Weekly Medical Review*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Medical Age* says: "I have endeavored to keep track of 100 of my medical friends after graduation, especially of what they did during the first five years, and find nearly 75 per cent. had to resort to other employment to make a living. Twenty-three received a salary either in addition to practice or separate therefrom. Fifteen were proprietors of drug stores. Three were insurance agents. Four loaned money. One sold real estate. Three were connected with medical journals. One was an agent for drugs. One for books. One preached. One was in the patent medicine business. Two were farmers. One a manufacturer. Two gave massage treatment. One sawed wood, and subsequently suicided. Twelve gave up in disgust, and one never tried practice at all. Twenty nine graduates only in one hundred exclusively devoted themselves to medicine, and of these eleven associated themselves with other practitioners, and in many cases fell heir to their practice."

—*Weekly Medical Review*, August 8, 1891.

THE VALUE OF VACCINATION.—In India where Brahmanical prejudice has ever stood in the way of sanitary progress, the mortality from small pox has, until recent years, been appalling. Repeated at-

tempts to introduce vaccination met with violent opposition from high-cast Hindoos, some of whom, however, allowed their daughters to be vaccinated just for experiment, girls being, according to their ideas, of not much value. As a result of this policy the girls escaped both death and disfigurement, while the boys were carried off by the thousands, seeing which the Brahmans relented and vaccination is gradually gaining favor, having been made compulsory in Calcutta in 1880, and in Madras in 1884, other cities and districts having fallen into line. The number of deaths from small-pox in Madras during the six years immediately preceding the enactment of compulsory vaccination, from 1879 to 1884 inclusive, was 9,809, a yearly average of 1,634.8, while during the six years following, from 1885 to 1890, there were only 190 deaths, or on an average 35 a year. In the unprotected period the smallest number of deaths (355) occurred in 1882, and the greatest (4,064) in 1884. In 1885, the death-rate fell to 26, and in 1886 there was *only one* death from small-pox. Since then there has been again a steady rise, owing, perhaps, to laxness in enforcing the law, the deaths in 1887 numbering 13; in 1888, 36; in 1889, 45, and in 1890, 69. Surely these figures ought to convert the most rabid antivaccinist.—*Pacific Med. Journal*.

Army, Navy & Marine Hospital Service.

Changes in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy for the week ending August 22, 1891.

DUBOSE, W. R., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Ordered to duty at Naval Academy, Annapolis.

HARMON, G. E. H., Surgeon. Detached from Naval Academy, Annapolis, and waits orders.

WELLS, HOWARD, Surgeon. Ordered for temporary duty at Naval Station, New London.

HOEHLING, A. A., Medical Inspector; PARKER, J. B., Surgeon, and NORTON, O. D., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Ordered to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Sept. 3, to examine, physically, candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

DR. N. M. GRAY, of Allegheny, Pa., says: I have tried Papine in two cases, and with the best effects. Both were cases of children from one to three years old, and both were so complicated with cerebral trouble, that I feared to use opium or any of its preparations, and yet I wished for an anodyne to control some very marked symptoms. So I tried the Papine, and am happy to say that it had the desired effect, without any of unpleasant consequences so often following the use of the drug in any form I have heretofore used. I think it an excellent preparation for that class of diseases, and intend to use it hereafter.

THE KELSEY ORIENTAL BATH CO., LIMITED,

H. W. KELSEY, Manager,

Turkish and Russian Baths,

1104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

For Gentlemen, Daily, from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Sunday, to 12 M.

Ladies, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Week Days Only.

Single Baths, \$1.00; 7 Tickets, \$5.00; 15 Tickets, \$10.00.
Above are Receiving Hours. Telephone 2572.

THE BEST ANTISEPTIC
FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE:

ANTISEPTIC,
PROPHYLACTIC,
DEODORANT.

LISTERINE

NON-TOXIC,
NON-IRRITANT,
NON-ESCHAROTIC.

FORMULA—Listerine is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated) either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially adapted to internal use, and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, irrigation, atomization, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.

Diseases of the Uric Acid Diathesis.

LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA—Each fluid drachm of "Lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis, Hematuria Albuminuria, and Vesical irritations generally.

We have much valuable literature upon **GENERAL ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT, LITHEMIA, DIABETES, CYSTITIS, ETC.** To forward to Physicians upon request:

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.



CH. MARCHAND'S PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN,

(MEDICINAL) H_2O_2 (ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.)

Most powerful antiseptic known.

Endorsed by the Medical profession as being the only reliable preparation, on account of its uniformity in strength, purity and stability.

It retains its active germicidal power for any length of time if kept with ordinary care.

Can be taken internally or applied externally with perfect safety.

A REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER, ROSE COLD, CORYZA, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY GERMS.


The microscopical examination of the unhealthy mucous secretions and excretions from the nostrils of Hay-fever sufferers demonstrated the presence of small ovoid micro-organisms, which are annihilated instantly when brought into contact with Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal): "Oxygen is liberated in that nascent or most active and potent of its conditions next to the condition known as Ozone."

The treatment of Hay-fever by means of Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal) produces the same indisputable results which are obtained when the patient goes to the White Mountains, where the atmospheric conditions are such that the air contains always a small quantity of ozone. The constant breathing of this ozonized air accomplishes the cure of this disease in a very short time.

CAUTION.—By specifying in your prescriptions "Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal)," which is sold only in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. bottles, bearing my label and signature, you will never be imposed upon. Never sold in bulk.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A book of 72 pages, containing full explanations concerning the therapeutical applications of both CH. MARCHAND'S PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN (Medicinal) and GLYCOZONE, with opinions of the profession, will be mailed to physicians free of charge on application.

 Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

Charles Marchand

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Laboratory, 10 West Fourth Street, New York.

Notes and Items.

TERTIARY SYPHILIS.—Recent investigations by those especially engaged in the study of syphilis, tend to the conclusion that the pathological conditions observed in the so-called "tertiary stage" do not properly belong to the life history of the disease, but should be considered as results or sequelæ of syphilis. The futility of the iodides and large doses of mercury in this state of the disease is a matter of daily observation. These cases are usually characterized by pronounced anæmia, with impaired digestion and worse power of assimilation. Hygienic measures, with some such combination as elixir of three chlorides, will often do more to relieve the symptoms than can be accomplished by other treatment. Many physicians testify to the great efficacy of our preparation in the anæmia of old syphilites.

THE JAROS HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR

Is on sale at Philadelphia at

CHAS. E. SHEDAKER'S,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Walnut Streets.



SPRINGS PAT. SEPT. 2, '80
Combination
Corner
and foot
in one piece.

REVOLUTION.

No more destruction of leather loops or spilling of remedies. Metal Springs used instead of loops, with flanges at the head of the corks. The durability of Medicine Cases ten times that of the old way. Can be used on nearly all our buggy and hand cases, of which we make over 100 different patterns. Send for full description and catalogue.

Western Leather Mfg. Co.
151 & 153 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

SVAPNIA

OR

PURIFIED OPIUM

FOR PHYSICIANS USE ONLY.

Contains the Anodyne and Soporific Alkaloids, Codeia, Narceia and Morphia. Excludes the Poisonous and Convulsive Alkaloids, Thebaine, Narcotine and Papaverine.

SVAPNIA has been in steadily increasing use for over twenty years, and whenever used has given great satisfaction.

To PHYSICIANS OF REPUTE, not already acquainted with its merits, samples will be mailed on application.

SVAPNIA is made to conform to a uniform standard of Opium of Ten per cent. Morphia strength.

JOHN FARR, Manufacturing Chemist, New York.

C. M. CRITTENTON, Gen'l Agent, 115 Fulton St., N. Y.

To whom all orders for samples must be addressed.

SVAPNIA IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.



J. FEHR'S "COMPOUND TALCUM" "BABY POWDER,"

THE

"HYGIENIC DERMAL POWDER,"

FOR

INFANTS AND ADULTS.

COMPOSITION: Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids.

PROPERTIES: Antiseptic, Antizymotic, and Disinfectant.

—USEFUL AS A—

GENERAL SPRINKLING POWDER,

With positive Hygienic, Prophylactic, and Therapeutic properties.

Good in all affections of the skin.

Sold by the drug trade generally.

Per Box, plain, 25c.; perfumed, 50c. . . . Per Dozen, plain, \$1.75; perfumed, \$3.50.

THE MANUFACTURER:

JULIUS FEHR, M.D., Ancient Pharmacist,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

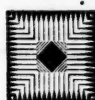
Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical prints.

Lactated Food.

Thousands
of
Physicians
Prescribe
It.



It is a cooked food, it contains no unchanged starch, it is 25 per cent. sugar of milk, it contains no cane sugar, it is the most economical.



LET US SEND YOU A PACKAGE

That you may prove to your own satisfaction its great value.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

Antikamnia

OPPOSED TO PAIN
A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

1-OZ. PACKAGE, \$1.00, PREPAID.
Valuable in Neuralgia, Sciatica, Acute Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, La Grippe and Allied Complaints, it secures the desired result. Further information and samples sent free on application.

ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

OTTO FLEMMING, MANUFACTURER OF ELECTRIC SPECIALTIES

FOR USE IN

—MEDICINE & SURGERY.—



Portable and Stationary Medical Batteries, for induced and direct galvanic currents; Current Controllers, adapting the use of incandescent light circuits for either Electro-Therapeutics or Actual Caution; Millampère-Meters, Applying Electrodes, etc.

1009 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STRICTURE

TREATED WITH PHENOMENAL SUCCESS BY A NEW METHOD.

Send for literature giving particulars as to samples, formula, professional opinions, etc. This method has never been publicly advertised, but depends for its reputation upon responsible medical authority.

CENTURY CHEMICAL CO. Owosso, Mich., Feb. 10, 1890.
GENTLEMEN: Your U. D. M. is certainly a wonderful remedy. I have used it in four cases of Organic Stricture with perfectly satisfactory results, and as regards the "Medicated Bougies," they acted better than anything I have ever tried in Chronic Gonorrhoea.

Yours respectfully, S. S. C. PHIPPS, M.D.,
President of the Board of Health.

Send also for

HOFF'S MEDICATED URETHRAL BOUGIES.

The treatment par excellence for Gonorrhoea and Gleet.

ADDRESS

CENTURY CHEMICAL COMPANY,
904 OLIVE STREET. ST. LOUIS, MO

BROMIDIA THE HYPNOTIC.

FORMULA.—Every fluid drachm contains fifteen grains EACH of Pure Chloral Hydrate and purified Brom. Pot. and one-eighth grain EACH of gen. im. ext. Cannabis Ind. and Hyoscyam.

DOSE.—One-half to one fluid drachm in WATER or SYRUP every hour, until sleep is produced.

INDICATIONS.—Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headache, Convulsions, Colic, Mania, Epilepsy, Irritability, etc. In the restlessness and delirium of fevers it is absolutely invaluable.

IT DOES NOT LOCK UP THE SECRETIONS.

PAPINE THE ANODYNE.

PAPINE IS THE ANODYNE OR PAIN-RELIEVING PRINCIPLE OF OPIUM, THE NARCOTIC AND CONVULSIVE ELEMENTS BEING ELIMINATED. IT HAS LESS TENDENCY TO CAUSE NAUSEA, VOMITING, CONSTIPATION, ETC.

INDICATIONS.—Same as Opium or Morphia.

DOSE.—ONE FLUID DRACHM—(represents the Anodyne principle of one-eighth grain of Morphia.)

IODIA

THE ALTERNATIVE AND UTERINE TONIC.

FORMULA.—Iodia is a combination of active principles obtained from the Green Roots of Stillingia, Helonias, Saxifraga, Menispermum and Aromatics. Each fluid drachm also contains five grains Iod. Potas., and three grains Phos. Iron.

DOSE.—One or two fluid drachms (more or less as indicated) three times a day, before meals.

INDICATIONS.—Syphilitic, Scrofulous and Cutaneous Diseases, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Impaired Vitality, Habitual Abortions and General Uterine Debility.

SPECIFY "BATTLE" WHEN PRESCRIBING OUR PREPARATIONS.

SPECIFY "BATTLE" WHEN PRESCRIBING OUR PREPARATIONS.

National Union Vaccine Co.,

Established, 1870.

Incorporated, 1884.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M.D., Pres.

J. PETTET, A.M., M.D., Treas.

VACCINE FARM, ENGLEWOOD, ILL.

The largest, best equipped and most complete vaccine stables on the continent, conducted under the immediate supervision of highly educated physicians and assistants, of many years practical experience in this specialty. All animals, after being used, are slaughtered and carefully examined for any indication of inoculable disease. During the past year this work has all been done under the immediate supervision of the United States Government Department of Agriculture, and their skilled veterinarians, and in no case has any animal been found suffering from tuberculosis, nor any disease which would render the vaccine unfit for common use, a fact, which of itself speaks volumes for the care taken in selecting the animal used.

THIS IS THE ONLY VACCINE WHICH, SINCE 1876, HAS ALWAYS STOOD THE SEVERE TEST REQUIRED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF CHICAGO.

PRICES.

10 Large Ivory Points, Well Charged	\$1.00
[Warranted by package for 10 days.]	
Selected points, each,	.25
Or, five for	1.00

[Each point warranted separately for 14 days.]

Special and Liberal Rates Given to Agents, State and Charitable Institutions, State and Local Boards of Health, Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Please mention THE TIMES AND REGISTER.]

NEW YORK

POLYCLINIC

AND

HOSPITAL.

A Clinical School for Graduates in Medicine and Surgery.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M.D., LL.D.
 PROF. T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D.
 PROF. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M.D., LL.D.
 LEONARD WEBER, M.D.
 Hon. EVERETT P. WHEELER.

H. DORMITZER, Esq.
 JULIUS HAMMERSLAUGH, Esq.
 Hon. B. F. TRACY,
 CHARLES COUDERT, Esq.
 REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D.
 W. A. BUTLER, Esq.

WILLIAM T. WARDWELL, Esq.
 GEORGE B. GRINNELL, Esq.
 Hon. HORACE RUSSELL.
 FRANCIS R. RIVES, Esq.
 SAMUEL RIKER, Esq.

FACULTY.

JAMES R. LEAMING, M.D., Emeritus-Professor of Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis; Special Consulting Physician in Chest Diseases to St. Luke's Hospital.
 EDWARD B. BRONSON, M.D., Professor of Dermatology; Visiting Dermatologist to the Charity Hospital; Consulting Dermatologist to Bellevue Hospital (Out-door-Department).
 A. G. GERSTER, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Visiting Surgeon to the German and Mt. Sinai Hospitals.
 V. P. GIBNEY, M.D., Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery; Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital; Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.
 LANDON CARTER GRAY, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System; Attending Physician to Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, and to St. Mary's Hospital.
 EMIL GRUENING, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology; Visiting Ophthalmologist to Mt. Sinai Hospital, and to the German Hospital.
 PAUL F. MUNDE, M.D., Professor of Gynecology; Gynecologist to Mt. Sinai Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.
 A. R. ROBINSON, M.B., LL.D., F.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), Professor of Dermatology; Professor of Normal and Pathological Histology in the Women's Medical College.
 DAVID WEBSTER, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology; Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.
 JOHN A. WYETH, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Visiting Surgeon to Mt. Sinai Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Secretary of the Faculty.
 W. GILL WYLLIE, M.D., Professor of Gynecology; Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital; President of the Faculty.
 R. C. M. PAGE, M.D., Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest; Physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Attending Physician to the Northwestern Dispensary, Department of Chest Diseases.

D. BRYSON DELAVAN, M.D., Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology; Laryngologist to the Demilt Dispensary.
 JOSEPH WILLIAM GLEITSMANN, M.D., Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology; Laryngologist and Otolologist to the German Dispensary.
 OREN D. POMEROY, M.D., Professor of Otolology; Surgeon Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon New York Infants' Asylum, and Consulting Surgeon to the Paterson Eye and Ear Infirmary.
 HENRY N. HEINEMAN, M.D., Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest; Attending Physician to Mt. Sinai Hospital.
 THOMAS R. POOLEY, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology; Surgeon-in-Chief of the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Sheltering Arms; Consulting Ophthalmologist to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
 B. SACHS, M.D., Professor of Neurology; Consulting Neurologist to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.
 L. EMMETT HOLT, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children; Visiting Physician to the New York Infant Asylum; Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.
 AUGUST SEIBERT, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children; Physician to the Children's Department of the German Dispensary.
 H. MARION SIMS, M.D., Professor of Gynecology; Gynecologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital and New York Infant Asylum.
 WILLIAM F. FLUHRER, M.D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery; Surgeon to Mt. Sinai and Bellevue Hospitals.
 HENRY C. COE, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Professor of Gynecology; Attending Surgeon to New York Cancer Hospital; Assistant Surgeon to Woman's Hospital; Obstetric Surgeon to Maternity Hospital; Obstetrician to New York Infant Asylum; Gynecologist to Presbyterian Hospital (Out-door-Department).

REGULAR SESSION OF 1890-91, OPENED SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

For further information
 and for catalogue, address

JOHN A. WYETH, M.D., Secretary of the Faculty

Or, WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Clerk, 214, 216 and 218 East 54th St., New York City.

Life
and
Death
may
depend
upon
such
a
simple
thing
as
a
blister.
Canthos
acts
quickly
and
perfectly
every
time.

IF YOU MUST BLISTER, DO IT QUICK, WITH CANTHOS.

CANTHOS is a Blister Plaster made of Spanish flies, an improvement over other forms of blister.

In action quick, sure and painless. Gives a well-defined blister—not in patches—and no tendency to spread.

Works every time. No preparation needed. Never spoils or changes. A convenient, quick, and perfect Blister Plaster.

Canthos is the result of twenty-five years' successful experience in making plasters. The mechanical excellence, the blistering action is perfect.

BLISTERING TIME TABLE.

Comparative Tests.

CANTHOS.	U. S. P. CANTHARIDAL CERATE.	FRENCH BLISTER PLASTER.	RUBBER BLISTER PLASTER.
TIME:	TIME:	TIME:	TIME:
2 to 4 HOURS.	6 to 10 HOURS.	6 to 12 HOURS.	6 to 12 HOURS.
Painless.	Irritating.	Slow, Painful.	Uncertain.

Canthos in every way superior.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, 92 William Street, New York.

Made of Belladonna Root Extract, standard strength, combined with an improved base containing Boric Acid, which removes obstructions to absorption, gives uniform and increased action.

Your Belladonna Plaster gives quicker and better effects than any other I have used.

Dr. D. H. AGNEW.

Your Belladonna Plaster has an increased action and more immediate effect than any other.

Dr. JOHN Y. SHOEMAKER.

Belladonna Plaster,

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

The Standard of Excellence.

Adopted in over 400 Hospitals.

Approved by more than 4,000 leading physicians.

Known and used the world over.

Put up perforated and plain, all sizes and widths.

TESTS.

Dissolve an inch square in alcohol, and compare color produced by the extract with that of other makes.

Dr. SQUIBBS' TEST.

One grain of plaster mass in 500 minims of dilute alcohol (add a drop or two of Hydrochloric Acid). One drop in the eye should dilate the pupil in 50 minutes.

Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plaster contains 20 per cent. solid extract.

QUANTITY OF ATROPINE IN EACH PLASTER, AVERAGE SIZE.	
Johnson & Johnson.....	0.588
Other Brands, A.....	0.264
" " B.....	0.230
" " C.....	0.208
" " D.....	0.045
Report of B. F. DAVENPORT, J. P. BATESHALL, Chemists.	

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, 92 William St., New York.



REDUCED RATES TO THE CONGRESS OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

To those attending the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons at

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 22-25,

the B. & O. R. R. offers a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip. Vestibuled Limited Express Trains, with Pullman Parlor or Sleeping cars attached, run through to Washington daily, without change, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, with close and direct connections from all parts of the East, West, North and South not directly on the line of the B. & O. The country traversed, as is well known, is the most picturesque, and fraught with most historical interest of any section in America. All Delegates attending the Congress will be invited to inspect the famous

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,

at Baltimore, and those accepting the invitation will find the B. & O. the shortest and quickest route, with street car connections at Camden Station, Baltimore, direct to the Hospital. For desired information as to rates, time of trains, and Pullman accommodations, call upon or address following agents:

B. F. BOND, Baltimore,
A. F. SIMMONS, 211 Washington St., Boston,
S. S. ALLEN, The Rookery, Chicago,
O. P. McCARTY, Cincinnati,

W. E. REPPERT, Columbus, O.,
C. R. MACKENZIE, 833 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,
E. D. SMITH, Pittsburg, and
S. D. HEGE, 1351 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington.

OUR FIVE-DOLLAR OFFERS.

We will send any one of the following combinations:

No. 1.

The Times and Register.....	\$3.00
The Medical World.....	1.00
And any \$2.00 Journal, Book or Instrument in America.....	2.00
	<u>6.00</u>

No. 2.

The Times and Register.....	\$3.00
The Dietetic Gazette.....	1.00
And either The Brooklyn Medical Journal, The Medical Mirror, or The Therapeutic Gazette }	2.00
	<u>6.00</u>

No. 3.

The Times and Register.....	\$3.00
Minor Gynecological Operations. By Croom. Re- vised by McMurtry.....	1.50
Practical Electro-therapeutics. By Hutchinson.....	1.50
	<u>6.00</u>

No. 4.

The Times and Register.....	\$3.00
The Medical World.....	1.00
" " " Visiting List.....	1.50
(The only list published which can be presented as evidence of claim in a Court of Law.)	
The Medical World Ledger of Monthly Balances..	.50
	<u>6.00</u>

No. 5.

The Times and Register.....	\$3.00
A Good Hypodermic Syringe.....	1.50
A Clinical Thermometer.....	1.50
(Both instruments warranted.)	
	<u>6.00</u>

No. 6.

The Times and Register.....	\$3.00
The Earth Treatment. By Hewson.....	1.00
What to Do in Cases of Poisoning. By Murrell. Revised by Woodbury.....	1.00
The Self-lighting Pocket Lamp.....	.50
A Good Urinometer.....	1.00
	<u>6.50</u>

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Times and Register.....	\$3.00
A good reliable Time Keeper, Waltham or Elgin movement, in nickel open-face case.	7.50
We will send the above offer for	<u>10.50</u>

TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

We beg to call your attention to a new preparation of COD LIVER OIL, called **OLEO-CHYLE**.

FORMULA OF OLEO-CHYLE,

Peptonized Cod Liver Oil.....85 Min.
Pancreatine.....2 Grs.
Water.....25 Min.

Oleic Hypophosphites.....5 Grs.
Sodium Hyocholate..... $\frac{3}{4}$ Grs.
MIX.

DOSE: Two teaspoonfuls thrice daily at meal times. It is preferable to take **OLEO-CHYLE** in milk.

OLEO-CHYLE is an admixture of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Pancreatine; it is Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, perfectly digested with both Pepsin and Pancreatine in exactly the same manner and consuming about the same length of time under the same conditions as to temperature etc., as oil would be subjected to by the human stomach and duodenum before being presented to the lacteals for absorption into the blood.

OLEO-CHYLE contains 70 per cent. of Pure "Lafoten" Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (which is a quality of oil containing the most Iodine, as well as the richest in fat-producing and life-sustaining elements) which amount it is impossible to suspend artificially in any Emulsion.

OLEO-CHYLE contains the Hypophosphites combined with Oleic Acid in such form that they do not interfere with the digestion of the patient; in fact, physicians will find Oleo-Chyle to be

A DIGESTIVE AGENT IN ITSELF, it can therefore produce no eructation or nausea, and is pleasant to the taste.

OLEO-CHYLE is now in use by a large number of the Medical Profession, who, on trial of its merits, prefer it to Cod Liver Oil in any other form.

Any physician who has not received a sample of **OLEO-CHYLE** to test its merits will please apply to The

Geo. W. Laird Co., who will furnish one free of expense, also book containing several hundred letters from Physicians endorsing **OLEO-CHYLE** in preference to any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

THE GEO. W. LAIRD CO., 247 Pearl Street, New York.

Practical Electro-Therapeutics.

By William F. Hutchinson, M.D., Providence, R. I.

Dr. Hutchinson has been before the profession so long as a practical writer on electricity that it may be accepted as a fact that this will be the very best book of its kind.

Price, in Cloth, \$1.50, postage prepaid.

PHYSICIANS SUPPLY CO., 218 East 34th Street, New York.

First American from the Fifth English Edition of What to Do in Cases of Poisoning.

By DR. WILLIAM MURRELL, OF LONDON.

EDITED BY FRANK WOODBURY, M.D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Price, in Cloth, \$1.00, postage prepaid,

PHYSICIANS SUPPLY CO., 218 East 34th Street, New York.

A Manual of the Minor Gynecological Operations and Appliances.

By J. HALLIDAY CROOM, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S.E., Ed.

First American edition from the Second English edition.

Revised and Enlarged; with Twelve Plates and Forty Wood-cuts.

Edited by L. S. McMURTRY, M.D., of Danville, Ky.

The best, most practical, and most useful work on Gynecology ever published.

Price, in Cloth, \$1.50, postage prepaid.

PHYSICIANS SUPPLY CO., 218 East 34th Street, New York.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Regular Session begins October 1, 1891, and continues until May. It is preceded by a Preliminary Session of three weeks, beginning September 7th.

Preliminary examination, or equivalent degree and three years graded course, obligatory. Special clinical facilities. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, and practical demonstrations. In the subjects of Anatomy, Pharmacy, Physiology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, Histology, and Pathology, the usual methods of instruction are largely supplemented by laboratory work.

Examinations are held at the close of each Regular Session upon the studies of that term. Although the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred at the end of the third year, a fourth year is earnestly recommended, at the end of which the degree of Doctor of Medicine cum laude is given.

FEES.—Matriculation, \$5; first and second years, each, \$75; third year (no graduation fee), \$100; fourth year free to those who have attended three Regular Sessions in this school, to all others, \$100. Extra charges only for material used in the laboratories and dissecting-room. For further information or announcement address,

ERNEST LAPLACE, M.D.,

Secretary, Medico-Chirurgical College, Cherry St., below 18th St., Phila., Pa.

ORDER BLANK.

The Medical Press Company, Limited,

No. 1725 Arch street, Philadelphia,

Please send me the following:

The Times and Register, - - - - - \$3.00.

Five Dollar Offer No. —, - - - - - 5.00.

(Cross off what you do not want and fill out blanks.)

Name.....

Town (Street and No.).....

County..... State.....

THIS ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS OUR

* ELECTRIC * LIGHTER. *



It is Complete in Itself.

The Current of Electricity is Generated by Chemical Action.

It Occupies a space of but Six Square Inches.

PRICE, --- \$5.

The Construction is Simple in the Extreme.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Simply by Pressing the Centre Rod, the Current of Electricity is generated, and the light is instantaneous.

ECONOMY.

The material to charge the Battery can be obtained at any drug store, and costs but Ten Cents, and will run 30 to 60 days. Five thousand lights can be obtained from one charge. With proper care this battery will last a lifetime.

Any part can be replaced at a cost not exceeding Ten Cents. Aside from its use as a Lighter, this apparatus is now in great demand for domestic purposes, doing away with the use of matches and the dangerous results and disagreeable odors arising from the same.

We have taken especial care in the manufacture of these Electric Lighting Batteries; they are handsomely constructed in Nickel Plate and highly ornamental, and will take a prominent place among the bric-a-brac of Reception Rooms, Parlors, etc.

This Battery can also be used for Medical and Call Bell purposes.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE AND AGENTS.

We desire reliable representatives in every State in the Union and invite correspondence on the subject.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.)

**BARR ELECTRIC
MFG. CO.**

17 & 19 Broadway,
New York.

COMPLETE MAIL LIST of all the PHYSICIANS in the U. S.
GEO. F. LASHER, PUBLISHER AND PRINTER,
1213 and 1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS.
Addressed Wrappers size 10 x 10 inches, per 1000, \$1.00.
Addressing Envelopes, when furnished, per 1000, 75.
In Book Form, about 5000 names each, per book, 1.00.
PHYSICIANS send your address on postal card for insertion
to Geo. F. Lasher, 1213-15 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eugene K. Plumly,

211-213 Church St. Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF

PAPER BOXES.

Druggists' and Manufacturing Chemists
work a Specialty.

INSOMNIA

SLEEP, poetically expressed, is "Lifes nurse sent from Heaven to create us anew from day to day. It is, indeed, "Tired Nature's sweet restorer."

Insomnia may may be dependent upon derangement of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory or urinary organs, the alimentary tract, the liver, or upon febrile or general disease. It may also be caused by unhygienic conditions of heating, lighting, ventilation, diet, occupation.

Whatever its cause, which must be sought for, and as far as possible removed, resort must often be had to medicinal agents.

Preparations of the Bromides, Chloral, Gelsemium, Opium and Henbane are most universally employed.

We supply these in combination in two efficient formulæ, under the name of

CEREBRAL SEDATIVE COMPOUND

(Formula A, with Opium; Formula B, with Henbane substituted for Opium), the latter for cases in which Opium is contra-indicated.

The following prescription is an eligible one for administration:

B Cerebral Sedative Compound,
Syr. Sarsaparilla Compound, aa \mathfrak{z} iv.
P., D. & CO.'S.

Sig: Dessertspoonful when indicated.

Descriptive literature of our products sent to physicians on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY,

DETROIT AND NEW YORK.